



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 234

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Zhao Ziyang Meets U.S., Italian Oil Executives	A 1
PRC UN Representatives Condemns Israeli Policy	A 1
World Bank Awards Credit for PRC Project	A 2

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO on Change in U.S. Middle East Policy [2 Dec]	B 1
Reagan Says No U.S. Retreat From Taiwan Alliance	B 2
Many Visit 'Chongqing Concentration Camp' Exhibit	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary Lauds Success of Hu Yaobang's Japan Visit	D 1
MPR Wrestling Team Defeats PRC University Team	D 2
DPRK's Mansudae Troupe Concludes PRC Tour	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang Greet Thai National Day	E 1
Wang Bingqian Attends Reception	E 1
Chen Muhua Holds Talks With Burma's U Tun Tin	E 2
Chen Muhua Fetes U Tun Tin	E 2
Ji Pengfei Meets, Fetes Hong Kong Guests	E 2
Bank of China Hong Kong Branch Joins Macao Bank	E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

CPC Delegation Led by Geng Biao Leaves for France	G 1
CPC Delegation Led by Xi Zhongxun Ends France Visit	G 1
Meets With Marchais	G 1
Leaves for Home	G 1
PRC, Belgium Sign Cultural Cooperation Pact	G 2
Wang Bingnan Meets With Malta Delegation	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC Offers Material Assistance to PLO	I 1
Continued Reportage on Tunisian Minister's Visit	I 1
Talks With Wu Xueqian	I 1
Gives Reciprocal Banquet	I 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	I 1
Comments on Palestinian Struggle	I 2
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S.-Israeli 'Dangerous Step' [4 Dec]	I 2
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S.-Israeli 'Strategic Axis' [3 Dec]	I 3
XINHUA Comments on Al-Jumayyil's U.S. Visit	I 4
CPPCC Delegation Visits Egypt	I 5

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Wan Li Meets Canadian Minister of Labor	J 1
Wu Xueqian Fetes Ouellet	J 1
Minister Ends Brazil Visit, To Go to Argentina	J 1
Peru's Alva Ends Visit, Leaves for Home	J 1
Peruvian Foreign Minister Views Ties With PRC	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Central State Organs Launch Party Rectification	K 1
XINHUA Commentator's Article on Rectification Duties	K 2
Cheng Zihua Interviewed on Party Rectification	K 3
Nonparty Personages Consulted on Party Rectification	K 4
CYL Circular Calls for 'Healthy' Youth Activities	K 6
College Students Launch 'Social Practice Week'	K 7
RENMIN RIBAO on Preventing Misappropriation of Funds [28 Nov]	K 7
Further on NPC Standing Committee Plenary Meeting	K 8
2 December Meeting	K 8
Discussion on Spiritual Pollution	K 9
Further on Spiritual Pollution	K 11
Radio-TV Minister's Report	K 12
Draft Laws Heard	K 13
Party-State Leaders Meet Deputies to Congresses	K 14
Deng Liqun Attends Jiusan Society Congress	K 14
Yu Qiuli Urges Improved PLA Political Work	K 15
Li Xiannian Inspects Priority Shanghai Projects	K 15
Hu Qili Speaks at Civil Aviation Work Conference	K 16
Railway Minister on 1983 Achievements, Future Tasks	K 16
Commentary on 'Temporary' Foreign Exchange Surplus	K 17
Mao Zedong Letters, Articles To Be Published	K 18

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO Stresses Rectification Documents [25 Nov]	P 1
Guan Guangfu Stresses Hubei Mountain Regions	P 3
Hunan Radio Stresses Carrying Out Rural Policies	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing at Guizhou Meeting of Labor Models	Q 1
Yang Rudai on Agricultural Production in Sichuan [RENMIN RIBAO 28 Nov]	Q 1
Sichuan's Yang Rudai Meets Xizang Patriotic Figures	Q 4
Sichuan To Study Rural Development Strategy	Q 4
Further Coverage of Xizang CPC Congress	Q 5
Resolutions Adopted	Q 5
Committee Namelists	Q 6
Leaders Elected	Q 7
Feed Airlifted to Xizang To Save Livestock	Q 7

NORTH REGION

Beijing PLA Groups Study Rectification Documents	R 1
Gao Yang Attends Hebei Forum on Nonparty Figures	R 2
Hebei Leaders Praise Self-Study Youths	R 2
Zhou Hui Speaks at Nei Monggol CPC Committee	R 2
Li Ligong Attends Shanxi Rectification Meeting	R 4
Shanxi To Sponsor International Economic Meeting	R 5
Li Peng Congratulates Tianjin Harbor's Success	R 5

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Court Sentences Counterrevolutionaries	S 1
Jilin Holds Meeting on People of Three Categories	S 1
Station Commentary	S 2
LIAONING RIBAO Carries Agricultural Output Figures [17 Nov]	S 4

TAIWAN

KMT Wins 'Landslide Victory' in Legislative Elections	V 1
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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Advance Party for Zhao's U.S. Visit Has Not Left [HSIN WAN PAO 3 Dec]	W 1
PRC To Reveal 'Miniconstitution' Before September [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 3 Dec]	W 1
MING PAO Describes Atmosphere on PRC Cultural Front [3 Dec]	W 2

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS U.S., ITALIAN OIL EXECUTIVES

OW031728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met with the executives of two American and one Italian oil companies in Zhongnanhai here this afternoon. They were J.R. Grey, president of Standard Oil Company of California, U.S.A.; F. Reviglio, chairman of ENI Group of Italy; A.C. DeCrane Jr., president of Texaco Inc; and their parties.

The premier extended his congratulations on the signing of two contracts here yesterday between the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and the Italian and American companies for joint exploration and development of China's offshore oil resources. "China honors contracts and keeps promises," Zhao Ziyang stressed. He said that some foreign friends are ready to invest in China for cooperative development of China's natural resources. Yet they expressed concern over the imperfection of China's economic legislation. "This kind of concern is unnecessary," the premier said. "In China, the contract has the same legal effect as the law; besides, China's economic legislation is being perfected step by step." The premier reaffirmed that the CNOOC was authorized by the Chinese Government to handle all matters in regard to joint development and exploitation of China's offshore oil resources with foreign countries. J.R. Grey said that the signing of the contracts on fair and reasonable terms showed that a kind of mutual respect has developed between both sides. He said "We will do our best to make the cooperation a success."

Present on the occasion were Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; Qin Wencai, president of the CNOOC; Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as American and Italian diplomats. A banquet was jointly given tonight by CNOOC and the American and Italian companies to mark the signing of the contracts. Vice-Premier Li Peng was present.

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS ISRAELI POLICY

OW022029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] United Nations, December 2 (XINHUA) -- China today repeated its condemnation of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion in the Middle East and reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to establish an independent state in Palestine.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said the preconditions for the solution of the question of Palestine are that Israel must abandon its policies of aggression and expansion, terminate its occupation of the Arab territories, withdraw from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem, and recognize the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, to national self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. "On this basis, it will become possible for all countries and peoples in the Middle East region to enjoy genuine independence and the right to existence. And this alone makes possible a gradual realization of peace and stability in the Middle East region."

Condemning Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, Ling Qing pointed out that in Lebanon, the Israeli aggressor troops have refused to implement Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 and are trying to perpetuate their occupation. In the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Israeli authorities are stepping up the establishment or expansion of "settlement" and intensifying the illegal measures of annexing these areas by expelling the Palestinians and Arabs and moving in Israeli civilians. "It should be pointed out that the actions taken by the Israeli authorities are inseparable from the political protection and military and economic support of the United States," he said. Ling Qing stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" which should be allowed to participate in finding a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. Ling Qing called on the United Nations to undertake its unshirkable responsibilities for solving the Palestine question. "Unless the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people are restored, and unless there is a just settlement of the Palestine question, there will be no possibility of peace and stability in the Middle East region," he said.

WORLD BANK AWARDS CREDIT FOR PRC RUBBER PROJECT

OW021351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Two credits totaling 100 million dollars will be given to China to help build a rubber-producing project in China's Guangdong Province, the World Bank announced here today. A credit of 40 million dollars will be provided by the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank. The other credit of 60 million dollars will be given by IDA's special fund. The project is estimated to cost 301 million dollars, of which most will come from the Chinese Government and state farms. The World Bank said Guangdong is China's major rubber producing province, and its rubber production accounts for more than 80 percent of total production in China. The project, which is expected to increase the country's rubber production by 72,000 tons annually and provide some 45,000 jobs at its full development around the year 2000, will help reduce China's rubber imports. The project will also provide training for staff and workers in rubber-growing areas and improve rubber research programs at the regional research institutes.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGE IN U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

HK021010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Zhang Yunwen: "Bad Omen for the Middle East Situation"]

[Text] On 28 November, President Reagan, who had just returned to the White House after Thanksgiving, met visiting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. This was an unplanned meeting. White House spokesman Speakes said the purpose for making such an arrangement was to "manifest the close relations between the two countries."

The main subject of the talks between Reagan and Shamir was to establish the so-called "strategic and cooperative" relations between the two countries. To cope with the "common threat," the two sides have agreed to establish a joint political and military group in order to strengthen their military cooperation in the Middle East. Starting from January next year, this group will work out details of so-called "strategic cooperation." The so-called "strategic cooperation" will include joint military exercises of the Air Force and Navy, stockpiling of the U.S. weapons and ammunition in Israel, increasing U.S. military aid to Israel, and so forth. Public opinion in the United States has regarded such new trends in the U.S. Middle East policy as an "eye-catching reversal."

As early as 1 month ago, the U.S. press had revealed that the U.S. National Security Council made the following decisions on 29 October after a heated debate lasting several weeks: "mending relations" and "establishing strategic cooperation" with Israel.

The fact that the United States intends to strengthen its relations with Israel and establish "strategic cooperation" with the country is nothing new to the Reagan administration. For a long time President Reagan has regarded Israel as a "strategic asset." In the first year of his term, he had already intended to establish such "strategic relations." At that time, he signed a "memorandum of understanding" concerning military relations between the two countries. In 1981, then Israeli Prime Minister Begin also had tentative ideas for establishing strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. However, subsequent events impaired the development of such relations. These events included Israel's bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, invading Lebanon, opposing Reagan's Middle East policy, and continuing to establish settlements on the West Bank. At that time the Reagan administration intended to consolidate its position in the Middle East region by mending its relations with moderate Arab countries. In so doing, it tried to offset Soviet influence. Therefore, observers believed that the Reagan administration was dissatisfied with Israel, because "it has only paid attention to its own interests and taken the risk of unilateral military actions." Reagan thought that all this had harmed U.S. "interests" in the Middle East and prevented him from achieving his proposed "objectives."

After Israel reached an agreement with Lebanon on the withdrawal of its troops in May this year, it suddenly withdrew its troops to the southern part of the country. This increased the internal factional friction of the country and led the U.S. Marines to become involved gradually in the conflict and become a "target of attack." The death of 239 U.S. Marine guards in the explosion at the U.S. military camp in the second half of October made the Reagan administration confront ever-increasing demands from the public and the Congress for pulling out the U.S. troops. The Reagan administration, caught in the dilemma, had to again pick up the lever of "U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation" in an attempt to free itself from the "quagmire" by "repairing its relations" with Israel.

Observers here noted: This change in President Reagan's diplomacy in the Middle East serves two purposes: 1) He is attempting to make Israel "become more active in Middle East affairs" both politically and militarily and "adopt a pose of being more aggressive" to deal with the radical Arab countries, and 2) he is hoping that Israel will appear to be unprepared to make any military concessions to force some Arab countries to take a moderate stand.

Public opinion in the United States believes that the Reagan administration's decision was influenced by domestic politics. The U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Beirut has become political "hidden trouble" for President Reagan. Since a general election year is approaching, Reagan cannot but take into account the votes of powerful Jews.

However, diplomatic sources here point out that it is a U.S. fantasy to intend to solve the Middle East issue by developing "strategic cooperation" with Israel. As a result, the moderate Arab countries will come to the conclusion that the United States and Israel are building a "military axis" to cope with the Arab countries. This will certainly be an ill omen aggravating the tension in the Middle East. Therefore, the U.S. policy of supporting Israel and departing from the Arab countries will hit snags.

REAGAN SAYS NO U.S. RETREAT FROM TAIWAN ALLIANCE

0W041351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 4 Dec 83

[*"Reagan Reasserts No U.S. Retreat From 'Alliance,' 'Friendship' With Taiwan" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Washington, December 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan claimed again on Friday that the United States will, "in no way, retreat from our alliance with and our friendship with the Chinese on Taiwan." He made the statement during a meeting with a group of American student leaders.

The United States and Taiwan have been allies going all the way back to World War Two, he said. "Repeatedly," he stated, "we have said to the government of mainland China that they should appreciate the fact that we're not going to throw aside one friend in order to make another."

In his remarks, Reagan failed to reaffirm the U.S. position that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China, which was explicitly expressed in the 1979 communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and in the communique of August 17, 1982. He claimed, however, that the United States and China have "a very delicate problem" and "that is the situation with Taiwan."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1302 GMT on 4 December in its report on Reagan's statement on Taiwan, renders this paragraph: "Reagan failed to mention that the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the '17 August' communique have clearly indicated the U.S. position of recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China. Instead, he stated that between the United States and China there exists 'an extremely delicate question, namely, the question of Taiwan's position.' He said: 'We have stated clearly that while continuing and trying to strengthen this friendship and relationship with the People's Republic of China on the mainland, we will never abandon our alliance and friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan.'"]

I. 5 Dec 83

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

"We have made it plain, also, that in continuing and trying to build this friendship, relationship with the People's Republic of China on the mainland, we, in no way, retreat from our alliance with and our friendship with the Chinese on Taiwan," he professed. Referring to an exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries, Reagan said: "We get a better understanding each time we have these meetings." "You only get in trouble when people are talking about each other instead of to each other," he said.

MANY VISIT 'CHONGQING CONCENTRATION CAMP' EXHIBIT

OW050004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 4 Dec 83

[T] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA) -- The "Exhibition of Historical Facts on the Chongqing 'S.-American Cooperation Organization' Concentration Camp" has attracted some 55,000 visitors the past week since it formally opened on 27 November. Reservations for group tours by various organizations in Beijing have been booked through the end of March 1984.

A universal comment from the visitors is that the exhibition gives them a lively education in revolutionary traditions and patriotism. A visitor from the Beijing General Brake Plant wrote in the visitors' book: "In the course of the struggle to undertake the four modernizations and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party, the deeds of the martyrs always inspire us to advance." A student from the Beijing No 159 Middle School wrote: "The exhibition is touching, very much welcomed by us young people. We will forever remember these historical facts and treasure what we have today."

COMMENTARY LAUDS SUCCESS OF HU YAOBANG'S JAPAN VISIT

OW030613 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 30 Nov 83

[International Current Events commentary: "Sino-Japanese Friendly Relations To Last Into the 21st Century"]

[Excerpts] On 23 November Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, began his friendly visit to Japan as a goodwill envoy of the Chinese people and received a warm, ceremonious welcome there. On this visit General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and other Japanese Government officials as well as public figures and exchanged views with them on questions of common interest in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. He also made extensive contacts with the Japanese people of all circles, especially young friends, and toured a number of places in Japan. The purpose of this visit was to steadily develop Sino-Japanese relations of good neighborliness and amity on a long-term basis.

The results of the visit indicate that General Secretary Hu Yaobang successfully and satisfactorily achieved the expected goal, laying a sound foundation for the sustained and steady development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

At their meetings, the Chinese and Japanese leaders fully affirmed the vital importance of developing Sino-Japanese friendship. China and Japan are close neighbors and two big countries in Asia. The two peoples have a history of friendly contacts that spans over 2,000 years. Further growth of the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries will not only agree with the long-range basic interests of the two peoples but will also help maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and in the whole world. This point was fully affirmed by both leaders and received their serious attention.

As one of the major fruitful results of their meeting, the Chinese and Japanese leaders showed foresight as to the overall and long-range interests and decided that the Sino-Japanese relations of friendship be handed down through the 21st century and beyond. It has been 11 years since China and Japan reestablished diplomatic relations. Especially in the last 5 years since the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries, friendly exchanges between the governments and between the peoples and cooperation in the economic and trade fields and in science and technology have all set new records.

However, both sides believe that this is only the beginning. For the sake of benefiting the younger generations of both countries and in the interest of sustained world peace, both sides have stressed on numerous occasions that they should take the present Sino-Japanese amicable relations as a starting point and continue to develop such relations through generations to come.

The important fruitful results of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan once again show that it is entirely possible for countries of different social systems to establish and develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese Government has long held that all countries can establish relations of friendship and cooperation among themselves on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence whether they are big or small, strong or weak and regardless of what social systems they have. The close relations established between China and Japan despite their different social systems constitute a conspicuous example showing the nature of China's foreign policy.

We congratulate General Secretary Hu Yaobang on the complete success of his visit to Japan and warmly welcome his return. We are deeply convinced that the relations of amity between China and Japan, propelled by their respective leaders, will progress smoothly into the 21st century, and that there are bright prospects for the friendship between the two countries to last for generations to come.

MPR WRESTLING TEAM DEFEATS PRC UNIVERSITY TEAM

OW041631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Mongolian Ulaanbaatar free style wrestling team played a farewell contest with the Chinese university team here this evening. In the eight category competition, the visitors won six while the Chinese took two.

China's two victories came in 57kg. and 98kg. categories. Chinese national games champion [words indistinct] also took the national title four times in a row, beat [passage indistinct] defeated the Mongolian champion D. Baatarkhoo in the 90kg. category.

Other results were: Mongolian champion T. Sukhbaatar beat Liang Dejin in 48kg. category; A. Tsedensodnom defeated Zhang Jianhua in 52kg. category; A. Enkhee downed Liu Changhai in 62kg. category; Mongolian champion L. Nyamaa beat Ren Qin in 68kg. category. In the 74kg. and 82kg. categories, D. Enkhbayar and S. Sukhbaatar defeated Zhang Yi and Feng Shangjun respectively.

This is the first Mongolian sports team to visit China in about 20 years. The Mongolian wrestlers visited Hohhot, capital of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region since their arrival on November 24 and had two contests with the Inner Mongolian team there.

Yesterday, Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met with the visitors after they arrived in Beijing. They will leave for home the day after tomorrow.

DPRK'S MANSUDAE TROUPE CONCLUDES PRC TOUR

OW031014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Shenyang, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Dandong at the Sino-Korean border for home this morning after its one-month performance tour of China. Seeing the Korean artists off at the railway station were Luo Jun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries, Hu Shushan, deputy manager of the China Performing Arts Agency, Hao Ruhui, director of Liaoning Provincial Culture Bureau as well as Dandong Mayor Zheng Ping. Present at the station was also Pak Sang-yong, first secretary of the Korean Embassy in China. During its stay in Dandong, the art troupe gave two additional performances which were live-transmitted by the city's TV station. The People's Government of Dandong hosted a grand banquet in honor of the Korean artists.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG GREET THAI NATIONAL DAY

BKU40938 Beijing International Service in Thai 1330 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] On 2 December PRC President Li Xiannian sent a message to King Phumiphon Adunyadet, while Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon on the King's birthday. The messages read:

Bangkok,

King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand,

On your 56th birthday, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, I would like to convey to you greetings and best wishes. May you and your country enjoy prosperity and your people happiness. May the long-standing relations between China and Thailand continue to strengthen and the cooperation between our two countries continue to develop constantly.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

2 December 1983, Beijing

Bangkok,

Your Excellency Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon,

On the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and on my own behalf, I wish to convey through you our profound congratulations and best wishes to you, the Thai Government, and the Thai people. China and Thailand are close neighbors. Friendly relations and cooperation in various fields between our two countries are strong and are developing steadily not only in accordance with mutual desire in the fundamental interest of the people of our countries but also for the benefit of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

May the Thai Government and the Thai people enjoy continued success in safeguarding Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and in national construction. May Thailand enjoy prosperity and the Thai people happiness.

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC

2 December 1983, Beijing

Wang Bingqian Attends Reception

OW050747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- A reception in celebration of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet's birthday was given by the Thai Ambassador to China, Orachun Tanaphong here at noon today.

Among the guests were China's State Councillor Wang Bingqian and leading members of departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CHEM MUHUA HOLDS TALKS WITH BURMA'S U TUN TIN

OW040057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Rangoon, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Burmese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance U Tun Tin held two rounds of talks in Rangoon and Ngabali December 1 and today on economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

The two sides reviewed the progress in bilateral economic cooperation and trade relations and exchanged views on their furtherance. The Burmese side expressed satisfaction with the aid provided by China in its construction projects. The Chinese delegation thanked Burma for its cooperation with the Chinese technicians and workers working on the aid projects. A number of Burmese government ministers and the whole of the Chinese friendship delegation led by Chen Muhua took part in the talks.

Chen Muhua Fetes U Tun Tin

OW050620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Rangoon, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade gave a banquet here this evening in honor of her Burmese host, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin and other high-ranking officials.

In her toast, she predicted extensive bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical domains. This cooperation, she said, is a genuine one between two developing countries. Economically China and Burma can help and learn from each other, she noted.

In his reply, U Tun Tin said the frequent exchange of visits of the Chinese and Burmese of the older generation has strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries and Chen's present visit further enhanced them. He pointed out that the economic aid provided by China had played an important role in Burma's economic development. In return, Burma would try its best to help China, he said.

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda was present on the occasion. Chen Muhua and Burmese Minister of Trade U Khin Maung Gyi discussed the development of bilateral trade this morning. Chen and her party arrived here on November 30. During their stay, they toured Rangoon, Mandalay, Pagan, Ngapali and Prome. They will leave here for Bangkok tomorrow.

JI PENGFEI MEETS, FETES HONG KONG GUESTS

OW030156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with responsible persons of the Hong Kong Chinese Reformers Association Chen Pishi, Huang Zufen and Cai Weiheng in Beijing on the afternoon of 1 December and had cordial talks with them. After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner for the Hong Kong guests.

BANK OF CHINA HONG KONG BRANCH JOINS MACAO BANK

OW030322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- A group of Chinese banks headed by the Hong Kong branch of the Bank of China has decided to accept the proposal of Dafeng Bank in Macao to become a shareholder and, commissioned by the board of directors of Dafeng Bank, dispatch responsible personnel to take part in the management of the bank.

In this connection, responsible persons of the Hong Kong branch of the Bank of China have issued a statement pointing out that after this group of Chinese banks becomes a shareholder and takes part in the management of Dafeng Bank, it will contribute to the economic prosperity and stability of Macao. Acting President of Dafeng Bank He Houkeng and other responsible persons of Dafeng Bank have welcomed the decision of this group of Chinese banks.

CPC DELEGATION LED BY GENG BIAO LEAVES FOR FRANCE

OW031755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Geng Biao, standing committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, left here this evening for a friendly visit to France at the invitation of the French Socialist Party. Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, is among the members of the delegation.

Seeing them off at the airport were Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

CPC DELEGATION LED BY XI ZHONGXUN ENDS FRANCE VISITMeets With Marchais

OW030839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, December 2 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais today received a delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) headed by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, Georges Marchais said the restoration of relations between the French Communist Party and the CPC was widely-supported in the French party. The two parties have common goals and the French Communist Party will try its best to strengthen its fraternal ties with the Chinese Communist Party, he added. The French communist leader asked the Chinese delegation to convey a letter to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of CPC Central Committee, and good wishes to CPC leaders.

Xi Zhongxun said the two parties have common views on a growing number of questions and will further strengthen their relations. This conforms to the interests of the two parties and will contribute to world peace as well, he said. Xi Zhongxun conveyed to Marchais greetings from CPC leaders.

Before the Chinese delegation's return to Paris on November 29, it visited Gironde and Essonne Departments (provinces) and held talks with regional leaders of the French Communist Party.

Leaves for Home

OW040938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, left here for home today after a ten-day friendly visit to France at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France (CPF). This was the first visit by a formal CPC delegation to France since the normalization of relations between the two parties in 1982.

Among those seeing the delegation off were Rene Piquet, member of the CPF Political Bureau, Raymond Jeanne, member of the CPF Central Committee, and Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France.

During its stay in France, the Chinese delegation and the French delegation led by member of the CPF Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPF Central Committee Maxime Gremetz held several political talks. Both parties were satisfied with the results of the talks. The delegation was received yesterday by the General Secretary of the CPF Georges Marchais at the seat of the CPF Central Committee in Paris.

PRC, BELGIUM SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PACT

OW020827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels, December 1 (XINHUA) -- The plan of cultural cooperation between China and Belgium for 1984-85 was signed here today in accordance with the Sino-Belgian cultural agreement concluded in 1980.

Under the plan, the two countries will arrange a series of exchanges in the fields of education, culture, arts, sports, health and social affairs in the years 1984-85. The plan was signed by Zhang Jinshu, head of a visiting Chinese cultural delegation and Deputy Director of the Bureau of External Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Culture, and officials of the Belgian departments concerned.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS WITH MALTA DELEGATION

OW031721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met with a delegation from the Malta-China Friendship Society led by Frederick Cutajar, international secretary of the association. Present was Clifford Borg-Marks, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Malta.

PRC OFFERS MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO PLO

OW040820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to offer further material assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Xie Bangding has formally informed Abu Mazin, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, of the above decision.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW021119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and visiting Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi had in-depth discussions on a number of outstanding international issues here today.

The two hour and 20 minute session showed that the two sides were in agreement on the issues discussed. The two ministers saw great tension in the present world situation and pinpointed the rivalry between the two superpowers as the root-cause.

On the Middle East problem, the two sides agreed that the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right of self-determination, must be fully respected. The two sides expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian people in their just struggle. They called for unity within the PLO and among Arab countries so as to cope with Israel's policy of aggression and expansion.

The Tunisian minister said that problems within Africa should be settled in the framework of the Organization of African Unity. Minister Wu Xueqian supported his position. Wu also paid high tribute to Tunisia for its efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation among the Maghreb countries and unity among the African countries as a whole. Taking part in the talks were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan and Tunisian Ambassador to China Ridha Bachbaouab.

Gives Reciprocal Banquet

OW031626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 3 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening. State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended.

The two ministers proposed toasts at the banquet, wishing that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Tunisia would be every growing to broader spheres.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW041411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today paid high tribute to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government for pursuing an independent policy in international affairs, adhering to a principled stand, upholding justice and firmly supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people. Premier Zhao Ziyang made the remarks when he met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and his party in the Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated China's independent foreign policy, laying stress on strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries. He said the fundamental solution of the Middle East problem depends on the unity of the Arab world. He said China is willing to continue to work, together with Tunisia, to promote the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the unity between the PLO and Arab countries as well as the unity between the Arab world and Africa.

The Chinese premier expressed satisfaction with the development of friendship and cooperation between China and Tunisia. China will continue to adopt a positive attitude to develop the cooperation in depth and width, he said.

Caid es-Sebsi said he has had satisfactory talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and his current visit to China has achieved gratifying results. He said Tunisia is willing to work with China to strive for still greater successes in their bilateral cooperation. Present at the meeting were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ridha Bach-baouab, Tunisian ambassador to China.

Comments on Palestinian Struggle

OW041200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine revolution, although now in a difficult situation, will go on to exist and will never be buried and obliterated, said Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister for foreign affairs of Tunisia, here today in an interview with Chinese journalists.

The minister said that the struggle of the Palestinian people had gone on for 40 years and although it had been in danger many a time, it always tided over all difficulties and grew in strength. "This is because the revolution represents the interests of the Palestinian people and accords with the interest of the entire Arab nation," he said. It is a fact, the minister went on, the various groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization have different views. As the organization is in a difficult situation, the only solution before these groups is to start dialogue again. "Dialogue is beneficial to all groups," he said.

The Tunisian foreign minister reaffirmed the support of his country for Chairman Yasir 'Arafat because "he is the rightful leader elected by various organs of the PLO and recognized by the leaders of Arab countries." He said that the Palestine revolution is aimed at recovering lost territory and enabling its people to return to their homes and build their independent country. The revolution is not aimed at forcing its people to seek refuge with this or that side. Therefore, he said, all outside forces, whether Arab or other countries, should cease exercising their influence on the PLO and let the PLO settle its problems independently.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'DANGEROUS STEP'

HK040727 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 83 p 6

["Short" Commentary: "A Dangerous Step that Worsens the Middle East Situation"]

[Text] Precisely at a time of fierce tumult in the Middle East, the United States and Israel have decided to set up a joint political and military group and have reached an agreement on strategic cooperation, including the holding of joint military exercises.

The United States will store arms and ammunition in Israel, step up its military aid to Israel, and so on. This dangerous step is bound to heighten Middle East tensions and pose a grave threat to Middle East and world peace. All-round U.S.-Israeli cooperation in the Middle East has been the consistent strategy of the two countries for many years. In its rivalry with the Soviet Union for hegemony in the Middle East, the United States has consistently made use of Israeli military power to boost and expand its position of strength in the region; while Israel, relying on U.S. support, has continually launched wars of aggression against the Arab countries. There is nothing accidental in the appearance of the "U.S.-Israeli axis" now. It shows that following the breakdown in the Middle East peace talks, the United States is stepping up its military involvement in the region, to make use of Israel to reach its goal of taking over further control of the Middle East.

Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have both taken advantage of the ensuing chaos to actively intervene and strengthen their positions in interfering in Middle East affairs. In these circumstances, in order to squeeze out the other superpower, the United States has used the attack on its peace-keeping force in Lebanon as a pretext for assembling an unprecedentedly large fleet in the Middle East, and has then proceeded to set up with Israel a political and military group in order to strengthen its control over Israel and, in this way, demonstrate to the other superpower its resolve not to allow others to encroach on the Middle East; it has also threatened the Arab states, in a bid to make them bow to the U.S. will. As a result of these U.S. moves, the struggle for hegemony between the two superpowers in the Middle East has entered a new stage, thus bringing about a further deterioration in the situation in the region.

At present, due to interference by various forces, and especially the two superpowers, the Middle East situation gives cause for anxiety. The internal conflict within the PLO has not yet ended; the future of a peaceful settlement in Lebanon is hard to predict; Israel is continually stepping up its military occupation of southern Lebanon; the war between Iran and Iraq has resulted in ever-heightening tension in the Gulf; and new divisions and contradictions have arisen among the Arab countries. In this situation, the move of the United States and Israel in strengthening strategic co-operation is an inauspicious omen. The Arab countries should maintain a high degree of vigilance, and strengthen unity among themselves, to be able to deal with any contingency at any time.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC AXIS'

HK030802 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 6

[Dispatch from correspondents Yu Chengxiu and An Guozhang: "U.S.-Israeli Military Cooperation Will Intensify U.S.-Soviet Rivalry in Middle East"]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec -- The news that the United States and Israel recently decided to establish a joint political and military group to promote "strategic cooperation" has, like an exploding bomb, drawn strong reaction in the world, especially in the Middle East.

Arab world media have published comment, holding that this is "a true declaration of war," which will encourage Israel to launch new wars of aggression. According to the Syrian press, U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation has turned into an all-round alliance; this is bound to produce dramatic changes in the situation in Lebanon and the Arab countries. The Kuwaiti press says that the United States and Israel are in essence two sides of the same coin, and the Arab countries should not deceive themselves as well as others and look for any change in U.S. policy on Israel. An Arab League observer in the United Nations pointed out that "The appearance of the U.S.-Israeli strategic axis brings the Middle East conflict within the superpower conflict."

According to observers, this new U.S.-Israeli move is based on the domestic needs of the two countries; in order to gain reelection for another term, Reagan wants to win the support of U.S. Jews, who have a strong influence in U.S. elections, by bringing about closer relations between the United States and Israel; and the new Israeli premier, Shamir, urgently needs massive U.S. support in face of the unfavorable situation of difficulties at home and abroad and political tumult.

However, this is only one aspect of the issue. More importantly, U.S.-Israeli co-operation reflects U.S. guidelines for countering the Soviet Union on a global scale. In order to eliminate Soviet military superiority in Europe, the United States is deploying advanced missiles in the major countries of Western Europe; in Latin America, for the sake of squeezing Soviet power out of the region, the United States, heedless of the most elementary principles of international law, sent troops into Grenada in the most serious military action undertaken by the United States since the Vietnam war; and in the Middle East, U.S.-Soviet rivalry is in a state of daggers drawn. Since the Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon, the Soviet Union has taken advantage of anti-American feelings in the Arab countries to vigorously intensify its activities in the Middle East. A constant stream of Soviet arms is pouring into the region, and there has also been a large increase in the number of Soviet military personnel there. In view of this situation, the United States has assembled its biggest fleet in the Mediterranean since World War II, and has threatened to retaliate for the blast against U.S. Marines. The new U.S.-Israeli military cooperation is even more of a new and important measure for excluding the Soviet Union and facilitating sole control of the Middle East. President Reagan minced no words after his talks with Shamir, saying: "The two sides have discussed the threat posed by Soviet military expansion in the Middle East." U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also said that "Israel is a strategic partner of the United States and the West," and "The United States will continue to guarantee aid for Israel and maintain its military superiority, so as to keep the enemy under control." TASS immediately issued a warning that "the results of Shamir's visit to the United States will intensify military confrontation in the Middle East;" issuing of this warning was no coincidence.

It can be predicted that Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the Middle East will enter an even more serious stage, and the Middle East situation will consequently become still more complex, turbulent, and explosive.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S U.S. VISIT

0W041222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut, December 3 (XINHUA correspondent) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil just concluded a visit to the United States tonight, the third of its kind within a year since he assumed office.

The purpose of his latest trip was to persuade the United States to at least agree to a revision of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli agreement. A revision will appease both Syria and domestic opposition factions who are dissatisfied with the agreement. As in his two previous U.S. trips, discussions were centered around the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, and the United States, too, once again promised to keep to its commitments to his country. So on the surface, there was nothing new out of this visit.

However, a careful look at the developments around the Lebanese problem will indicate that there have been in fact some delicate changes in both Lebanese and U.S. positions on this issue. In the first place, the Lebanese Government, while still relying mainly on U.S. support, is now trying to reach an understanding with Syria following a recent thaw in Lebanese-Syrian relations. Recent statements by several senior Lebanese officials all emphasized the Lebanese-Israeli agreement withdrawal and that Lebanon was prepared to accept any feasible substitute for the existing agreement. Al-Jumayyil's request in the U.S. for a revision of the agreement not only reflected Lebanon's frustration at the agreement but also represented a conciliatory gesture to Syria.

Secondly, due to Syria's opposition to the agreement, the United States has not made any progress in its attempt to stabilize the Lebanese situation. The agreement was a result of dozens of shuttle visits in the region by three consecutive U.S. Middle East special envoys in the past year. Having met with this setback, the United States began to readjust its tactics: It has recognized the importance of Syria's role in any Middle East settlement and has paved the way for a direct dialogue with Syria in an effort to prevent Syria from further leaning toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, the United States is helping to bring about internal reconciliation and a government of national unity in Lebanon itself. In addition, the United States has been strengthening its strategic cooperation with Israel so that, when necessary, Israel will agree to participate in a new round of negotiations masterminded by the United States.

However, the United States refused to abandon or revise the existing Lebanese-Israeli agreement because it not only represented a diplomatic success of the Reagan administration but will also serve as a key to the reviving of Reagan's peace formula. Because of America's close strategic cooperation with Israel and its refusal to revise the existing agreement, al-Jumayyil was unable to make any breakthrough on all major issues during his visit. This may cast a shadow over the future development of the Lebanese situation.

CPPCC DELEGATION VISITS EGYPT

OW050622 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, December 4 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Sobhi Abdel Hakim [name as received] of the Egyptian Shura Council greeted his Chinese guests here this evening saying that their visit carried a new meaning as it was the first to this country by Chinese parliamentarians representing the people.

The Chinese delegation he welcomed at the airport is made up of members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and headed by Xiao Hua, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Xiao Hua said that he was sure the delegation's week-long visit would help promote the existing friendship between the two countries. He conveyed the warm regards to Hakim from Deng Yinchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Deng's invitation to Hakim to visit China at a time convenient to him.

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Ding Guoyu and some embassy officials were at the airport to greet the delegation.

WAN LI MEETS CANADIAN MINISTER OF LABOR

OW021215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today told the visiting Canadian Minister of Labor Andre Ouellet that China is willing to expand cooperation with Canada in wide-ranging areas so as to accelerate China's modernization program.

Vice-Premier Wan noted that China-Canada relations have developed fairly well in the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific and technological fields. He recalled the working visit to China by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau last week and his very good talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping. "The current visit by the Canadian minister of labor will further promote the friendly relations between the two countries," he added. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Ouellet said he has had very constructive discussions with leaders of the Chinese Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications since his arrival in Beijing November 29. "We in Canada feel very honored that Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit our country in the coming year. He will be given a very warm welcome," he added.

Chinese Minister of Labor and Personnel Zhao Shouyi and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel C. Gauvin were present on the occasion. The Canadian guests are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Wu Xueqian Fetes Ouellet

OW021841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet at the state guest house here this evening for Canadian minister of labor, Andre Ouellet, and his party.

MINISTER ENDS BRAZIL VISIT, TO GO TO ARGENTINA

OW031750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Brasilia, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying today ended a two-week visit in Brazil.

During the visit, the Chinese minister and her party visited a Brazilian electricity research institution, a nuclear power station and the Itaipu hydroelectric power station, the largest in South America. She will go to Argentina on December 7 to attend the inauguration of President-elect Raul Alfonsin.

PERU'S ALVA ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW031809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Javier Alva Orlandini, general secretary of the Peruvian Popular Action Party and second vice-president of Peru, left here for home this evening at the end of his friendly visit to China.

He was seen off at the airport by Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China.

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH PRC

OW021001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Lima, December 1 (XINHUA) -- A top Peruvian government leader said today that China-Peru relations had developed satisfactorily "in terms of international cooperation and especially in view of the increased commercial interflow" with China.

Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, president of the council of ministers and foreign minister told a press conference, "We hope to boost trade with the People's Republic of China which is a very important market." Referring to Peruvian leaders' visits to China in the past two years, including the current one by a delegation of the Popular Action Party led by its secretary-general and Peru's Second Vice-President Javier Alva Orlandini, Schwalb said, "All these visits have as their motive the promotion of economic, trade and cultural interflow with the People's Republic of China." "Though there exist differences in ideology, we pursue a policy of pluralism," he added.

Asked about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, he said, "We have repeatedly made our positions clear at the UN General Assembly." He said his country stood for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and leaving the Afghan people free to exercise their right to self-determination. The same principles apply to Kampuchea, he added.

CENTRAL STATE ORGANIS LAUNCH PARTY RECTIFICATION

0W020641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0321 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- Comprehensive party rectification is being launched step by step and in a planned manner in 70 state organs including ministries, commissions, bureaus and offices. The vast numbers of party members and leading cadres with party membership in these organs have studied documents on party rectification as related to their respective conditions and pledged to take part in rectification with a high revolutionary consciousness in order to ensure the successful completion of the party rectification tasks put forward by the CPC Central Committee.

Party organizations of the various state organs have one after another drawn up plans for party rectification. Many have set up guidance groups for rectification and made rational arrangements to ensure that both party rectification and government administration continue to advance without delay. In the Ministries of Petroleum Industry and Metallurgical Industry, the leading party groups decided to assign a group secretary to supervise the overall work of party rectification and government administration and to assign one or two members of the group to concentrate on party rectification and one or two members to attend to government administration. In many units, the principal responsible persons would, at the beginning of study, give a mobilization talk to make arrangements for party rectification and to explain the plan and requirements for the study of party rectification documents.

The central state organs have used a variety of methods to organize party members in the study of documents on party rectification. A great number of units have set up classes to train, on a rotational basis, leading party cadres and the rank and file. Participants have been released from their regular duties to receive training. Some units have made arrangements in light of their specific conditions to enable party members to work for half a day and study for half a day. Some have made arrangements to enable party members to study in the afternoon 3 or 4 times a week. A number of units have used such methods as party lectures and the exchange of study experience to enable party members to acquire a deeper understanding of the documents.

The leading party group of the State Planning Commission stressed the need of integrating theory with practice in the study and of effectively resolving questions of ideology and understanding among party members. It called on party members to review, in the course of studying documents on party rectification, the party's ideological development since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to distinguish right from wrong, to raise their understanding on the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies, to discover where they lag behind and to sum up their experience and draw a lesson from it. In light of its own particular conditions, the State Economic Commission divided its party members into two groups. One group was released from regular day-to-day work to receive training while another continued to attend to day-to-day work.

This ensured that both party rectification and regular work advance without delay. The leading party group of the Ministry of Geology and Minerals decided to divide its cadres with party membership at the departmental level into three groups for rotational training for a period of 3 weeks. Those party members who did not receive rotational training were required to study half a day 3 times a week. The party group asked party members to study documents on party rectification for at least 150 hours until the 1984 Spring Festival and to write an article on their study experience. In a study class for cadres with party membership at and above the department head level, which opened on 10 November, the leading party group of the Ministry of Space Industry asked party members to study the relevant documents in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

It asked them to study such subjects as unity of thinking, rectification of work style, strengthening of discipline, purification of organization and ways to avoid perfunctoriness in party rectification, which are all required in the current party rectification.

Many units have implemented the principle of rectifying work style while studying and discussing documents. They have analyzed the main problems of their respective units in ideology, style and work and have put forward their solutions. The leading party group of the State Council organs pointed out that all State Council organs should make particular efforts to overcome bureaucracy, improve leadership style and raise work efficiency and quality through party rectification in order to push forward their work markedly and to enable the premier to exercise effective leadership and effectively make decisions. The leading group of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade pointed out that in party rectification, special attention should be paid to overcoming the lack of thoroughness in investigation and study and the bureaucratic style which hampers timely resolution of problems. It called on party members to overcome the bureaucratic style in commerce, and to acquire firmness in serving China's needs in production, construction and scientific research and the needs of the vast numbers of consumers. It called for resolutely eliminating individualism, which encourages the use of one's position and authority for personal gains.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON RECTIFICATION DUTIES

OW021235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 29 Nov 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Rely on the Revolutionary Consciousness of Comrades of the Whole Party in Party Rectification"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The work of party rectification has been unfolded from the top downwards in the central organs and organs directly under the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities. It is a major step by our party to win new victory in the new historical period. To guard against perfunctoriness and ensure the successful completion of the tasks of party rectification put forward by the central authorities, is a question of much concern to the vast numbers of party members, as well as nonparty personages.

How can the goal of party rectification be achieved? What forces must we rely on in order to successfully carry out party rectification? Party members throughout the country have pointed out in the course of their study that it is necessary to rely, first, on the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and party organizations at various levels and, second, on the revolutionary consciousness of the comrades of the whole party.

Party members are the foundation of the party. To uphold the criteria of party members and raise their quality are the important conditions for building our party into the 'anguard of the working class. In discussing the qualifications of party members, Lenin stressed: "We must strive to raise, and continue to raise, the title and role of party members." He also pointed out, with all seriousness: "Party member in name only is a title given gratis, and is unwanted." Our party has always attached great importance to the quality of party members and consistently regarded the raising of the quality of party members as a basic component for building a good party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out in his article "Be a Good Party Member, Build a Good Party:" "We must build the best party! The fundamental condition for achieving this goal is, aside from the efforts by all circles and the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and leading bodies at various levels, that we need many good party members." "We can build a good party only when the majority of our party members work and study hard and strive to raise and broaden their consciousness in marching forward."

The party Central Committee's decision on party rectification has clearly put before the comrades of the whole party, the glorious task of relying on their revolutionary consciousness in striving to build the party into a strong core leading socialist modernization. Every party member loyal to the cause of the party must, with a high sense of responsibility for revolution, consciously shoulder the heavy task entrusted by history, and strive to complete the tasks of party rectification.

Both party member-cadres and ordinary party members must receive education and enhance their party spirit in the rectification. The mental state under which leading cadres at various levels, especially senior cadres, take part in the rectification, that is, whether or not they place the requirements for a qualified outstanding party member before themselves, has an even more direct bearing on the success or failure of party rectification. However, party members assuming leading posts inside the party or in individual units are, after all, in a minority. The key to guarding against perfumtoriness in rectification lies in the exemplary role of leading cadres, but the joint efforts by all party members is the basic guarantee in guarding against perfumtoriness. The exemplary role of leading cadres and joint efforts by all party members, the two essential conditions for the success of party rectification, are interrelated and promote each other. Neither one is dispensable.

Currently, how should party members primarily demonstrate their revolutionary consciousness in rectification? First of all, they should diligently study the documents on party rectification. Every party member must, through study, penetratingly understand the principles, tasks, policy and methods of party rectification, in order to grasp the ideological weapons for party rectification. Every party member must measure himself by the standards of the basic requirements and obligations of party members as stipulated in the party Constitution and strive to make himself become a really qualified party member. It is necessary to demonstrate a high degree of consciousness in conducting self-criticism, overcoming various expressions of nonproletarian thinking and correcting unhealthy practices. In party rectification, party members must also display their revolutionary consciousness by upholding the principle of party spirit, correctly conducting criticism and self-criticism, observing party discipline, and exposing and solving problems concerning impurity in ideology, style and organization. This is the duty every party member must fulfill.

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" points out: "Ours is a long-tested, great Marxist party. In spite of the serious damage sustained by our party in the 10-year domestic turmoil, the ranks of our party remain, on the whole, politically pure and highly militant." Facts have proved that the overwhelming majority of our party members have a high degreee of political awareness and capability to distinguish right from wrong. Their concern for the future of the party and the destiny of the country and their loyalty to the cause of the party and people are the most reliable guarantees that our party can overcome all difficulties and win victory after victory. We are convinced that, in party rectification, comrades of the whole party will certainly demonstrate a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and win an overall victory.

CHENG ZIHUA INTERVIEWED ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW031227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Newsletter: "Veteran Cadres Should Contribute More to Party Rectification" -- interview with Cheng Zihua, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission, by XINHUA reporters Zou Aiguo and He Ping]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA) -- The current party rectification is a major step which our party must take to achieve fresh great victories in the new historical period. All comrades in the party are responsible for rectifying the party well, and our veteran comrades who have been in the revolution for many years should contribute more to the present party rectification campaign.

The foregoing was said by Cheng Zihua, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, to these reporters during a interview with him recently.

Cheng Zihua, 78, joined the revolution in 1925; he was admitted to the CPC in 1926. He served as an army commander of the Red Army, the political commissar of an army corps and commander of any army group. He was later appointed secretary of a regional bureau under the CPC Central Committee and secretary of a provincial CPC Committee. He has fought for the revolution for decades. He told these reporters the following during the interview:

Our party has been established for 62 years. How has it been able to grow from small to large and from weak to strong? I would say that it relies mainly on the following three things to be able to do so: 1) The consciousness of the vanguard of the proletariat and the party members' loyalty to the revolution and their dauntless heroic spirit of self-sacrifice; 2) A mighty revolutionary army that was formed on the basis of the close ties between the party and the people; and 3) The party's correct political leadership. The current party rectification is to further improve and strengthen party leadership so that the party will be more militant and be able to lead the people throughout the country in accomplishing the great cause of socialist modernization.

Ours is a long-tested, great Marxist party. In spite of the serious damage sustained by our party in the 10-year domestic turmoil, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has reaffirmed the Marxist line. Initial success has been achieved in rectifying party style and the party organizations and the situation in the party has noticeably improved. We are very happy to notice these gratifying changes. The current overall party rectification will enable our party to take on a new look.

Asked about the fact that some persons are worried about perfunctoriness in the work of rectifying the party, this veteran revolutionary's answer was simple and straightforward. He said: We must guard against perfunctoriness in the work of rectifying the party. To prevent party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily I believe that two things are vitally important. First, stern organizational measures must be taken against the "three types of persons." We must resolutely expel those who should be expelled from the party so that we can purify the party organizations. At the same time, we should organize the third echelon. When we have reliable successors to the revolutionary cause, we can rest assured. Second, we should raise the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members so that we can bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's style.

Cheng Zihua said: As for expelling the "three types of persons" from the party, Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun made brilliant expositions at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We should conscientiously study what they expounded. The "three types of persons" are a political force with wild ambitions; we must not take them lightly. When I was taking part in the experimental elections at the county level in Shanghai in 1981, Wang Hongwen's "little brothers" fiercely clamored that they were softhearted in attacking the "old guys" and that they must do everything possible to detain and keep their "party voting tickets" at this time. Their clamors worried me, an "old guy." The root of the trouble will still be there if we fail to expel the "three type of persons" or fail to expel them all from the party at the current party rectification. They will still make trouble a few years later when the climate is good for them to do so; we must not be softhearted and we must take them lightly. Of course, there are a few persons who should be dealt with by taking organizational measures during party rectification. The great majority of party members need only to strengthen party spirit through ideological education.

When we stood up to say good-bye, this veteran revolutionary said to us sincerely: We veteran comrades should take the lead and set the example in party rectification.

As a veteran party member who is more than 70 years old, I have accumulated experiences in inner-party struggles, both positive and negative. The party has fostered me for several decades and this is probably the last time in my whole life that I am able to take part in party rectification. I have nothing to worry about. I will conscientiously conduct criticism and self-criticism and speak about my own mistakes and shortcomings. I do not care about losing face, nor do I fear affronting others and criticizing their errors. I am physically old but I cannot afford to be psychologically old. I will fulfill my obligations in the course of party rectification and I am sure that it will succeed.

His words showed his loyalty to the party and his confidence in the party's future.

NONPARTY PERSONAGES CONSULTATED ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW030352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Recently the CPC Committees of Sichuan, Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Yunnan, and Guizhou Provinces held forums to obtain opinions from personages outside the CPC on the question of party rectification.

At these forums, patriotic public figures of various democratic parties and those without party affiliation in these provinces voiced their opinions frankly, sincerely, and freely. They pledged to take the attitude of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" in dealing with the CPC's work of party rectification and expressed the determination to earnestly study the documents on this work and say all they know without reserve so as to help the CPC make a success of party rectification and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in its style of work.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai and Deputy Secretaries Nie Ronggui and Feng Yuanwei conscientiously listened to the opinions and suggestions on party rectification offered by those outside the party at the forum. They thanked the friends outside the party for giving their opinions and answered questions concerning the work of party rectification.

At the forum held by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Li Xipu briefed those outside the party on the initial plan of the provincial CPC Committee for the work of party rectification in the province. Participants in the forum gave their opinions about this plan and offered many constructive suggestions.

Speaking at the forum held for public figures outside the party, Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Fang said that more forums like this would be held in the future by the provincial party committee so as to listen to the criticisms, opinions, and suggestions from nonparty people in an earnest and systematic way in an effort to make party rectification a real success.

In Shanxi, more than 40 responsible persons from the China Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Jiu San Society and other democratic parties and from the Christian Patriotic Society attended the forum called by the provincial CPC Committee. Many of them reviewed the CPC's history and explained the need for party rectification by citing various facts in connection with the 10-year internal turmoil and the realities in their respective units. They said that they would say all that they knew without reserve in order to assist the CPC in making a success of the party rectification.

An Pingsheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, talked cordially with friends outside the party and listened attentively to their opinions and suggestions at a group discussion of the forum held by the provincial CPC Committee.

At the forum held for nonparty public figures by the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, 84-year-old Li Xiagong, chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, who had cooperated sincerely with our party in the northern expedition, the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, and the liberation war, said that this full-scale party rectification would certainly achieve success and win great victories based on his many year's personal experience in working with the CPC.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, expressed the hope that following this forum the comrades would continue to exchange opinions in various ways and would see to it that they hold heart-to-heart talks and maintain contacts on a constant basis in an effort to make a success of the work of party rectification.

CYL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR 'HEALTHY' YOUTH ACTIVITIES

OW041223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee recently issued a circular calling on CYL organizations in all localities to unfold healthy cultural and sports recreation activities during the 1984 New Year Spring Festival period in order to enrich the life of young people during the holiday season and to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution.

The circular says: The New Year and Spring Festival period is a good time to enliven cultural life and sports activities and to change some of the masses' unhealthy habits and customs. While organizing youngsters to study the documents on the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, CYL organizations at various levels must vigorously unfold various useful cultural and sports recreation activities around the time from the 1984 New Year to the Spring Festival so as to fill the leisure hours of young people with socialist ideology and culture. It is necessary to regard this work as an important part of the campaign for the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and of education on patriotism and communist ideology among the young.

The circular says: All localities may sponsor lectures advocating socialist spiritual civilization and resisting bourgeois spiritual pollution, organize young people who were seriously affected by spiritual pollution but have realized their errors since to discuss their experiences and the lessons they have learned, and hold essay contests and discussion or report meetings on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Large and medium-sized cities may sponsor singing contests and amateur concerts. It is necessary to encourage and organize professional artists and athletes to perform in factories, rural areas, and schools. It is also necessary to organize cultural and sports activities promoting friendship between young people in cities and the countryside and among various nationalities and circles. Youths and children's palaces, houses for youths and children, and other youths and children's centers in all localities should carefully plan cultural, sports, and other recreational activities. All CYL branches should carry out these activities at the grassroots level.

In accordance with the laws concerned and the guidelines of the relevant document of the central authorities, and in coordination with public security departments, all localities must confiscate reactionary and obscene books, pictures, manuscripts, tapes, and videotapes that have been circulated among the youth. CYL organizations in all localities, especially in the countryside, must continue to do a good job in conducting education on marriage and family ethics and in propagating the marriage law in order to promote the free choice of marriage partners and new-style weddings among young people.

The circular urges CYL organizations at various levels to fully understand the significance, of these activities, effectively strengthen their leadership, make early preparations, and adopt realistic measures for these activities. A distinction should be drawn between spiritual pollution and the beautification of living. It is necessary to help, criticize, and educate comrades seriously affected by spiritual pollution. They should not be placed on a par with criminal offenders or economic criminals and their mistakes should not be overexaggerated. It is necessary to pay attention to coordinating with the departments concerned and to mobilize various social forces.

COLLEGE STUDENTS LAUNCH 'SOCIAL PRACTICE WEEK'

OW020644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee and All-China Students Federation recently issued a joint circular on the decision to organize college students throughout the country to unfold "Social Practice Week" activities on 4-11 December to mark the 48th anniversary of the "9 December" movement.

The circular said: Social practice activities are an effective form of ideological education which has emerged in institutes of higher learning in recent years. It uses knowledge as a bridge to integrate schools with society and under certain conditions organize students to enter society to learn from the people and serve society. This is an important measure to promote college students' healthy growth. Through social practice activities students will personally discover what types of qualified personnel meet the needs for the construction of the four modernizations, will learn to overcome the erroneous ideas of ignoring the needs of the state and the people, and learn to persist in seeking "personal value," strengthening the sense of social responsibility and increasing the ability for social practice.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PREVENTING MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

HK021240 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Misappropriating State Construction Funds Is Not Allowed Under Any Pretext"]

[Text] Offices of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, resorting to fraud and all sorts of pretexts, have indiscriminately issued bonuses in kind and cash subsidies to their staff members and workers by calling such practice by the fine-sounding name of "caring for the masses' well-being." This is absolutely wrong. It is essential to give a sharp warning to those who like to concoct pretexts: What you have done has nothing to do with showing care for the masses' well-being. However, you, have appropriated public property and misappropriated state construction funds in disguised form, thus gravely undermining party style.

In his government work report at the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang noted: "At present, we face the most urgent problem of inadequate financial resources with serious decentralized use of funds," "in particular, the rapid growth in the indiscriminate handing out of bonuses and subsidies in cash or in kind. Under no circumstances should this state of affairs be allowed to continue. Otherwise, the country's key construction projects cannot be carried out, normal economic order and the appropriate ratios restored through painstaking efforts may be upset again, the major policy decisions and measures of the central authorities may not be implemented, and progress of China's socialist modernization may be impeded." It is the duty of all citizens, especially of government functionaries, to carry forward the tradition of hard work, to accumulate construction funds, to ensure state key construction projects, and to maintain normal economic order.

While stressing the need of carrying forward the tradition of hard work, we do not mean that we should not improve the livelihood of the people. We must strive to improve the livelihood of the people with sustained efforts, but this must be done with the development of production. When taking individual and immediate interests into account, on no account should we forget and infringe upon the whole and long-term interests. In explaining such a relationship, Comrade Chen Yun profoundly and in simple language summarized it by saying: "First, feed the people and second, build the country." Just as we run our homes, we should be industrious and thrifty instead of spending without restraint. In order to run well our country which has a large population of 1 billion people, we should still more always remember hard work and make efforts to give impetus to the four modernizations. We must foster the noble ideal and high aspirations of working hard for reinvigorating China, carry forward the glorious tradition of being selfless, and wage a staunch struggle against such misdeeds as seeking private gain at public expense and misappropriating state funds under all sorts of pretexts.

Our state organs serve the people and our cadres are public servants of the people. It is the duty of all Communist Party members and government functionaries to care for the well-being of the masses. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the livelihood of the people in rural and urban areas of our country has markedly improved. This is quite obvious to everybody. Of course, difficulties in the livelihood of the masses should be overcome and cared for, but it should be done in accordance with the relevant system and regulations promulgated by the state. The interests of the state and people should in no way be infringed upon under the pretext of caring for the well-being of the masses or for the real purpose of seeking private gain at public expense. The excessive issuance of bonuses in cash or in kind by offices of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry in disregard of the state interests has already instigated those in subordinate positions to follow the example set by their superiors. If such evil trends are not checked, the consequences would be disastrous. Such blatant errors made by the offices of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry should be seriously dealt with. All state organs, institutions, and enterprises should take the matter as an object lesson and wage resolute struggle against any violation of financial discipline.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING

2 December Meeting

OW031440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Third Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 2 December to hear explanations and examination reports on several draft laws. Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong presided over the meeting.

The meeting heard explanations by Yang Dezhi, member of the PRC Central Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, concerning the "Military Service Law of the People's Republic of China (revised draft)" and by Huang Kunyi, director of the Patent Bureau of China, concerning the "Patent Law of the People's Republic of China (draft)."

Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, gave an examination report concerning the "Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China (draft)." The Second Meeting of the People's Republic of China (draft)." The Second Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee had heard the explanation by Li Chengrui, director of the State Statistical Bureau, concerning the "Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China (draft)." After the meeting the NPC Law Committee held several meetings to discuss the draft law on statistics article by article. The NPC Financial and Economic Committee also examined the draft. In his examination report Zhang Youyu basically approved the draft law on statistics and made some suggestions for revisions.

The NPC Law Committee; Financial and Economic Committee; and Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee submitted written reports to the meeting on 2 December concerning the results of examinations of the motions made by the deputies and entrusted to these committees by the Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

The 2 December meeting also heard the explanation by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen concerning the proposal for China to participate in the "Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies."

Vice Chairman Zhu Zuefan, Ngapol Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei and Huang Hua attended the meeting. Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng, President of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang, and Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Yang Yichen attended the meeting as observers.

Discussion on Spiritual Pollution

OW031339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, on the basis of group discussions, held five plenary meetings from 29 November to this morning to further thoroughly discuss the questions of how to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and how to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. In their speeches at these meetings Standing Committee members held:

Spreading spiritual pollution, various decadent and declining ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and the sentiments of having no faith in socialism, communism, and the leadership of the Communist Party is against the Constitution. If we allow them to spread unchecked, people will be ideologically polluted and confused and the drive for the four modernizations will be affected. This is a matter of great importance which has a bearing on the enforcement of the fundamental law of the state and the success or failure of the socialist cause. We must deal with this matter seriously and thoroughly.

Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: Eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front is aimed at beautifying the people's life with socialist and communist ideology, morality, and values, which accords with the aspirations and demand of the broad masses.

Zhang Chengxian, member of the NPC Standing Committee, said: It is a big problem to step up the ideological and political education of young people and to enable them to become a new generation of men with socialist consciousness. To do this, it is necessary to protect the young people from the harm of spiritual pollution. He hoped that comrades working on the ideological and cultural fronts would provide sufficient nourishment with patriotic and communist content for the minds of young people.

Ren Shiping, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, who attended the NPC Standing Committee session as an observer, said: The main trend on Shanghai Municipality's ideological front is good, but there is considerable confusion. Henceforth, we must resolutely overcome the state of softness, weakness, and laxness; bravely concern ourselves with spiritual pollution; and strive to make Shanghai a city with a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.

Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: In clearing away spiritual pollution, it is necessary to implement the party's nationality and religious policies and the Constitution's stipulations on nationalities and religion, and to distinguish national habits and normal religious activities from spiritual pollution. He hoped that people in various quarters would show greater concern for economic and cultural development in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong of the NPC Standing Committee reviewed the expositions given by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee on overcoming the state of softness, weakness, and laxness and eliminating spiritual pollution in recent years. He said: We must fully understand the seriousness and harmfulness of spiritual pollution and overcome the phenomena of spiritual pollution with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He pointed out: Our purpose in clearing away spiritual pollution is to better uphold the four fundamental principles, to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and to provide better and more intellectual products for the people. We must do this work firmly and carefully and act according to the principles, policies, and methods laid down by the party Central Committee. He hoped that comrades in the capital's theoretical, literary, and art circles would set an example for the whole country in clearing away spiritual pollution. Party member-leading cadres who have spread spiritual pollution on the ideological front should make serious self-criticisms in the spirit of being responsible to the party and the people. Once they make self-criticisms, we should welcome them and should not keep picking on them.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Chen Pixian said: The building of a socialist spiritual civilization is an important feature of socialism and an important manifestation of the superiority of socialism. We eliminate spiritual pollution because to do so is in the interest of the socialist cause and socialist economic construction and is conducive to further consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity.

He said: To eliminate spiritual pollution, we must draw distinctions according to policies, must seriously analyze and study various different concrete situations, and must not call everything spiritual pollution whenever the question of spiritual pollution is raised. Nor should we fail to criticize shortcomings and mistakes which should be criticized because of our stress on drawing distinctions according to policies. It won't do to be indifferent to spiritual pollution and then fail to criticize and struggle against it but instead adopt a liberal attitude toward it. Some people may be shocked by the elimination of spiritual pollution. What is wrong with a little shock? Spiritual pollution cannot be eliminated by merely scratching the surface. We must not let our determination waver because some people talk about being shocked. However, we should not launch movements, but should adopt the way of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain" and make criticism and self-criticism. Our purpose is not to make someone suffer, but to clarify our thinking and advance our socialist cause more smoothly.

He said: To eliminate spiritual pollution, there must be both destruction and construction. We should imbue the masses of the people with the socialist and communist ideology. Educate the people on love for the motherland, for the people, for labor, for science, and for socialism in accordance with the Constitution; and extensively introduce to the people all fine and progressive thoughts and cultures, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, so that all the old, declining, and decadent things of the exploiting classes will lose their market among the people. Only in this way will the results of eliminating spiritual pollution be consolidated.

Chen Pixian concluded: In the course of eliminating spiritual pollution, extreme care is needed in dealing with religious questions. Particularly, we must not regard the normal religious activities and national customs and habits in areas inhabited by minority nationalities as spiritual pollution that is to be opposed.

Chairman Peng Zhen was the last to speak. He said: Great successes have been achieved on the ideological front in the past few years, and these should be fully affirmed. However, there indeed is serious spiritual pollution. If not eliminated, it will adversely affect, even undermine, the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization. It is entirely necessary for the NPC Standing Committee to spend 7 days this time to specifically discuss this problem. The meeting has proceeded very well, the situation has been understood, understanding has been increased, and a great deal has been achieved.

He pointed out: To eliminate spiritual pollution, it is necessary to use democratic methods, present the facts, and reason things out; and through criticism and self-criticism distinguish right from wrong while uniting comrades. All of us should educate and transform ourselves in the democratic discussions. If anyone has made mistakes, he is fine if he corrects them, and we should not keep picking on him. Upholding truth and correcting mistakes as soon as they occur -- this is the sort of attitude we should adopt.

Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Chairmen Chen Pixian and Geng Biao presided over the five plenary sessions, respectively. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council; Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; attended the meeting as observers.

Further on Spiritual Pollution

OW021500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Hopes for a better life and more fashionable clothing should not be classed as ideological contamination, Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress said here today. In a panel discussion held during the committee's current session, Chen said the efforts to eliminate contamination was actually aimed at helping make people's lives more colorful and beautiful. Problems which cropped up during the reform of China's economic system and normal religious activities should not be opposed as contamination, he added.

Chen said the work to eliminate contamination was not a political campaign directed at any particular person. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" would be further carried out, and all good and progressive ideas and culture -- whether ancient or modern, or Chinese or foreign -- would be allowed access to China, he said. Chen also said that ideological contamination consisted of "spreading various types of bourgeois ideas, the decadent and moribund ideas of other exploiting classes and the feeling of no-confidence in socialism, communism and the Communist Party."

The major task in doing away with contamination was to solve problems in theoretical, literary and art circles. This would have an important bearing on whether China was to follow the capitalist or the socialist road, he added.

In further discussions, Liu Da, former president of Qinghua University, called for higher critical standards to help distinguish between good and bad works of literature and art.

Theoretician Mei Xing also called for a scientific attitude toward foreign imports. It was necessary to absorb advanced technology and advanced management techniques, he said, but China could not use foreign systems as the guiding principles of its economy.

In summarizing the panel discussions over the past seven days, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said the nation's Constitution is the criterion for eliminating cultural contamination and fostering socialist ethics and culture. The clearing of contamination must be done in a democratic way. Criticism and self-criticism should be fair in order to distinguish right from wrong and strengthen the unity among the people.

Radio-TV Minister's Report

OW041334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA) -- Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, delivered a report to the Third Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on 30 November citing some cases and problems of spiritual pollution on the radio and television networks throughout the country. Wu Lengxi said: In recent years remarkable achievements have been made on the radio and television front, and its main trend has been good; but spiritual pollution has been widespread in varying degrees in many areas, and in some areas the situation has been quite serious.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's radio and television service has made remarkable progress. It has played a fairly successful role in publicizing the upholding of the four basic principles; publicizing the party's line, principles, and policies; publicizing the arduous efforts of the people of all nationalities throughout the country to realize the four modernizations and their tremendous achievements in this area; publicizing the building of a socialist spiritual civilization; publicizing China's foreign policy; and publicizing the advanced personnel and deeds on all fronts. We have eliminated the dull and monotonous radio and television programs of the 10 years of domestic turmoil and restored the good programs that were aired before the "Great Cultural Revolution." In addition, we have created many new programs. The masses of people welcome them because they have been constantly improved in content and form. Nevertheless, various problems have cropped up, some of which are very serious. Spiritual pollution is one of these serious problems.

Wu Lengxi cited some of the main manifestations of spiritual pollution in the radio and television networks. Some gloomy programs or badly made programs that distort the history of the revolution and reality have been broadcast or televised to advocate decadent and pessimistic sentiments; some vulgar and unhealthy programs have been broadcast or televised to cater to the vulgar taste of some people; some vulgar or harmful programs have been blindly or indiscriminately imported from foreign countries without being critically analyzed, and some of them publicize decadent bourgeois ideology and life style and advocate the worship of money and the commercialization of artistic works.

Wu Lengxi said: Cases of spiritual pollution in the radio and television networks were numerous before 1981, but some improvements have been made since then; however, they still exist. The main reason for the occurrence of spiritual pollution is that we failed to profoundly understand and resolutely implement the party Central Committee's definite guiding principle for the ideological front. Another contributing factor is the existence of soft and lax leadership.

Wu Lengxi stressed. It is our long-term task to combat, resist, and guard against spiritual pollution. Therefore, we must remain sober at all times and wage a resolute struggle against it.

Wu Lengxi said: To eliminate spiritual pollution, the radio and television front must first pay attention to study. It must comprehensively and accurately understand the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and grasp the essence of the relevant documents of the party Central Committee. In addition, it must recognize the essence and harmful effects of spiritual pollution and adopt a clear-cut and resolute attitude toward it. Through study, the radio and television front should be aware that there is a tendency of the "leftists" opposing the "leftists" and the rightists opposing the rightists and that the first thing to be done at present is to correct the rightist tendency and overcome the state of softness, weakness, and laxity in leadership.

He said: In eliminating spiritual pollution, we must pay attention to the limit permitted by policy. In other words, we must not enlarge the scope of combating spiritual pollution; we must draw a line between spiritual pollution and economic crimes and other criminal offenses. We should make criticism and self-criticism the principal method of eliminating spiritual pollution. We must try by all means to avoid recommitting our past mistakes. We must not use the "left" method to combat spiritual pollution.

Wu Lengxi said: The fundamental method of resisting spiritual pollution is to strengthen propaganda on spiritual civilization and to step up education on patriotism and communism. He said: We should publicize typical examples in "five stresses, four beauties, three ardent loves," publicize the situation and achievements in building civilized streets and villages, publicize typical personages on all fronts, and disseminate their advanced deeds and noble ideas.

Wu Lengxi said: The purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution is to build a socialist spiritual civilization in a better way. While eliminating spiritual pollution, we should strive to meet the people's cultural needs as much as possible by presenting more and better radio and television programs to the masses of listeners and audiences. We should not change our programs because we are combating spiritual pollution and broadcast dull and monotonous programs. We should strive to create and broadcast healthy, varied, interesting, and lively programs. He expressed the hope that all quarters of society and the masses of the listening audience maintain constant supervision of the radio and television networks and contribute to their improvement by voicing their criticism, demands, and suggestions.

Draft Laws Heard

OW022140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Youyu, vice-chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress, made a report on the draft law on statistics at the third meeting of the NPC Standing Committee here today. Zhang Youyu said, with the developing national economy a law on statistics was urgently needed. The law aims at strengthening statistical work and aiding the advance of socialist modernization.

Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in his report on the revised draft of China's military service law said that the nation's first military service law passed in 1955 had played an important role in the building of the army. But now, he said, it cannot meet the needs of the army which is in the midst of a modernization drive.

Huang Kunyi, director of the Patent Office of China, said drafting of a law on patents began in 1978. During the past five years, patent laws of many other countries had been studied and many departments in China had been consulted.

Qian Qichen, vice-foreign minister, explained a proposal to participate in the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies."

PARTY-STATE LEADERS MEET DEPUTIES TO CONGRESSES

OW031148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao, met this afternoon with deputies who are attending the national congresses of four democratic parties and the representatives of Taiwan origin gathering here to exchange their experience in serving the country, and had pictures taken with them.

The national congresses are: the Ninth National Congress of the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the Eighth National Congress of the China Zhi Gong Dang (Party for Public Interest), the Fourth National Congress of the Jiusan Society, and the Third National Congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

Attending the meeting were other party and state leaders Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Hu Qili, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancain, Hu Yuzhi and Rong Yiren. Leaders of the four democratic parties and All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots also attended the meeting.

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS JIUSAN SOCIETY CONGRESS

OW021313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- The Jiusan (September 3rd) Society, one of China's eight democratic parties composed of intellectuals in scientific and technical circles, opened its 14-day fourth national congress here today. The society, named the Democracy and Science Society when it was formed in 1944, adopted the present name on September 3, 1945 to mark victory of the war of resistance to Japan and of the world war against fascist aggression.

Xu Deheng, chairman of the society's sixth central committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered an opening speech to more than 300 delegates to the congress, saying that it would examine a work report of the Sixth Central Committee, adopt the society's new constitution and elect new leadership.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, read a congratulatory message at the meeting on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

Deng called the Jiusan Society "a close comrade-in-arms" of the Communist Party. He also expressed the hope that it would help the Communist Party in party consolidation and make special contributions in developing China's science and technology and education and in training more skilled, socialist-minded personnel.

In his work report, Zhou Peiyuan, a noted physicist and vice-chairman of the society's Sixth Central Committee, said that since the last national congress was held in 1979, all members of the Jiusan Society had taken an active part in discussing state policies and contributed to the country's modernization drive.

Over the past four years, he said, 1,425 of its members have been elected to people's congresses and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) at all levels. Of the 400 division members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences -- the highest academic institution in China, 94 are members of the society, he said. "In 1982, 55 of our members received the state science awards and state invention awards and 964 members were cited as model scientists and technicians," he added.

The society now has 11,014 members, and 6,546 of them admitted in the past four years were important scientific and technical personnel. Noting that the new members average 52.6 years in age, Zhou Peiyuan said that the average age for the society's membership has been dropped from 66.7 years in 1979 to the present 58.3.

Among those attending today's meeting were also Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and head of the United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee; and leaders of democratic parties. Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Jiusan Society's Central Committee, presided over today's meeting.

YU QIULI URGES IMPROVED PLA POLITICAL WORK

OW011125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, calls for better political work to guarantee good military work, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. He was addressing a recent discussion on improving the army's education and training.

Army modernization and preparedness against aggressive war required scientific and cultural knowledge as well as military training, logistics training and political training, Yu Qiuli said. Officers should take the lead of going deep into reality among the people and take hold of work at grass-root levels. This was fundamental, said Yu Qiuli, who is also deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

At present, Yu Qiuli said that all party members, officers in particular, should study well the party's documents of party consolidation. They should listen to the opinions of the rank-and-file soldiers in making criticism and self-criticism. Yu Qiuli said this was the way to improve army work.

LI XIANNIAN INSPECTS PRIORITY SHANGHAI PROJECTS

OW031924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, recently inspected China's two top-priority construction projects in Shanghai -- the Baoshan iron and steel complex and the Shanghai petrochemical complex.

"Attention must be paid to workers' technical training to raise their level," President Li said to Baoshan complex leading officials on November 24. He also called for special attention to the management from the very beginning of the construction of the complex.

To date, the installation of over 70 percent of equipment for the first stage of the construction has been completed, while China's largest converter there had its first successful test run in August. Work has already begun on some projects in the second stage of construction.

Seeing the mushrooming of towers and tanks, furnaces and pipes erected orderly at the site, President Li praised the builders who came from across the country for their achievements. He also visited some of Baoshan's projects.

President Li Xiannian visited the Shanghai petrochemical complex; the second stage of construction of it was listed as one of China's top-priority projects. The president was told that waste water discharged after treatment from the plant causes no pollution to the Hangzhou Bay to his delight. The president also visited a number of mills just completed. After his inspection Li Xiannian commended the hard-working cadres and workers.

HU QILI SPEAKS AT CIVIL AVIATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW040339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA) -- The civil aviation system's ideological and political work conference ended in Beijing today.

During the conference Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, made a lengthy speech on how to strengthen ideological and political work among civil aviation units and how to create a new situation in civil aviation work.

Representatives to the conference conscientiously analyzed progress in ideological and political work within the civil aviation system and formulated methods and measures for strengthening this work by considering the actual conditions of the administration of civil aviation. The conferees also discussed the party and administrative leadership structure of the civil aviation system as well as party rectification, and the elimination of spiritual pollution within this system.

RAILWAY MINISTER ON 1983 ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE TASKS

OW041251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Minister of Railways Chen Puru stated yesterday at the closing ceremony of the national railway work conference that this year marked improvements have been made in railway transport and economic results. Accidents have been reduced. Both passenger and freight transport volumes have broken all past records. The annual targets for profits and taxes to be turned over to the state have been fulfilled 2 months ahead of time. In the coming year marked improvement must be made in railway work style, and a fundamental turn for the better must be brought about in 1985.

Chen Puru said: This year's passenger transport volume may reach more than 1.04 billion passengers, and the freight volume may exceed 1.15 billion metric tons. From January through October, major train accidents showed a decrease of 34 percent from that of the same period last year. Accidents in freight traffic and luggage and parcel loading and unloading also dropped by a rather large margin. Profits and taxes turned over to the state in the first 10 months of the year increased by 27.2 percent over the same period last year, with a faster rate of increase in profits than in income and a faster rate of increase in income than in transport volume.

Chen Puru stated: Although we have achieved some successes, we must not overestimate them. There are still many problems in railway work style. The reactions from the masses of people about this are still very strong. The main signs of marked improvement in railway work style to be achieved in the next year are: improvement in production, economic results and quality, reduction in accidents, and end to rough loading and unloading of freight and rude treatment of passengers, elimination of the phenomena of making things difficult for people and extorting money from them, and a curb on the evil practice of stealing railway property. All railway departments should foster the idea of serving transport with coordinated efforts. All railway workers and staff members should foster the idea of serving the people so that the quality of passenger and freight services and the quality of products and construction work will all show marked improvement. The signs of a fundamental turn for the better in railway work style to be achieved in 1985 are: to make strict demands first of all, enforce iron discipline, unite, cooperate, and provide high-quality services.

COMMENTARY ON 'TEMPORARY' FOREIGN EXCHANGE SURPLUS

HK050344 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1230 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Commentary by correspondent Zhou Jisheng: "China's Foreign Exchange Surplus Is Temporary"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to statistics published by the People's Bank of China, by the end of September China's foreign exchange surplus had amounted to \$14.066 billion, an increase of \$1.044 billion over the second quarter figure of \$13.022 billion. The increase in China's foreign exchange has aroused the attention of people in the world's economic and financial circles. In fact, China's foreign exchange surplus is merely temporary. It will not become an obstacle to the international financial organizations' providing China with capital and foreign exchange.

Since 1979, China's economy has tided over its most difficult times and now it is gradually taking the road of healthy development. In 4 years the total volume of imports and exports has grown by 120 percent. Last year the volume of imports and exports will be roughly the same as last year or it may slightly increase. Thus, there has been an increase in foreign exchange reserves and the payment capacity has improved.

Since 1979, more than 400 facilities and technologies have been imported under unified arrangements made by the state and a considerable amount of foreign exchange has been spent. However, as a result of the readjustment of construction at home, in recent years the import of complete sets of facilities has been reduced. This is the principal factor for the presence of the foreign exchange surplus. This situation cannot remain unchanged for long. China has formulated plans for economic development and large-scale economic construction has taken its first steps. We have to spend money on many things. At a time when all neglected tasks await strengthening and when all professions await reinvigoration, from a long-term point of view China has insufficient capital.

Although there have been developments in China's industry and agriculture, they are not as advanced as those of the advanced countries of the world. China's industrial technologies remain the same as those of the Western countries in the 1950's and 1960's. China has about 400,000 enterprises with obsolete equipment, and a need to absorb advanced technologies and new facilities from the countries of the world in order to carry out transformation of facilities, heighten labor productivity, and improve economic results.

On the other hand, China has to carry out key construction. A very great amount of capital is needed in construction in the areas of energy resources and communications. Particularly in large construction projects such as the exploitation of the South China Sea and southern Yellow Sea oilfields and the development of Hainan island, an even greater amount of capital is needed. In addition to relying on a very limited amount of capital, we must try to borrow foreign capital.

In recent years China has practically spent more than \$10 billion of foreign capital on financing a number of construction projects. For example, we have spent the 151 billion yen of a government loan provided by the Japanese Overseas Assistance Foundation for building the Qinhuangdao Port, the Shijiusuo Port, the Beijing-Qinhuangdao Railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo Port, the Beijing-Qinghuangdao Railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiazhuang Railway, the Wuqiangxi hydroelectric power station, and the Dayaoshan Tunnel, and have spent 420 billion yen on exploiting the Shengli oilfields, the Chengbei oilfields, the Bohai oilfields, and several coal mines. The utilization of these loans has won the praises of the world's financial circles. In addition, we have accumulated experience in utilizing foreign capital and created conditions for comprehensive future utilization of foreign capital.

High-level Chinese leaders pointed out long ago that China's economy will lay its foundation in the 1980's and will be revitalized in the 1990's. In practice, China's economic development is better than was expected, and there will soon be a new situation in China's utilization of foreign capital.

MAO ZEDONG LETTERS, ARTICLES TO BE PUBLISHED

OW040457 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Nearly 50 publications will be published to mark Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday. They include a number of Comrade Mao Zedong's writings, some monographs on Mao Zedong Thought and some memoirs and articles.

A collection of selected letters from Comrade Mao Zedong, compiled by the Party Literature Research Center, contains 372 letters written by Comrade Mao Zedong from 1920 to 1965. Most of them are precious documents to be published for the first time.

A collection of manuscripts of letters from Mao Zedong, compiled by the Party Literature Research Center and the Central Archives, contains the manuscripts of 84 letters. The manuscripts not only have rich ideological content, but also show Comrade Mao Zedong's excellent calligraphy, making them invaluable works of art.

A collection of selected works of Mao Zedong on journalism, compiled by the Party Literature Research Center and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, is the first collection of important articles that reflect systematically Mao Zedong's journalistic theories and practice.

Some publishing houses in the localities where Comrade Mao Zedong waged revolutionary struggle since his early years have specially solicited and compiled a number of materials and memoirs on Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent contributions in various stages of the revolution.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK010325 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Study Well the Documents on Party Rectification"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, the all-round party rectification of our province has begun.

According to the specific planning of the provincial CPC Committee, the party rectification of our province starts this winter, and will be carried out in two stages within 3 years. In the first stage, 1 year will be devoted to rectifying party organizations of provincial units at and above the level of offices and bureaus, including the provincial CPC Committee. The first batch of the first stage includes the leading body of the provincial CPC Committee, the party organizations of various departments, commissions, and offices, of the Public Security Bureau, procuratorial organ, and People's Court, and of units of theoretical work, literature and art, and newspapers and publishing houses. The initial step is invariably difficult in everything. The party rectification of the first batch must be done well; by no means should it be carried out superficially. If the party rectification of the first batch is genuinely done well, it will greatly heighten the confidence of the party organizations at various levels and the masses of people of the whole province in doing a good job in party rectification, and will lay a good foundation for party rectification in the next 3 years.

The first important measure for party rectification is to study the documents on party rectification. The party organizations at various levels of the whole province should attach great importance to this study; in particular, party organizations of units of the first batch in the first stage of party rectification should regard doing well in study as their central task. Only when we do a good job in the study will we be able to understand the great significance and urgency of party rectification, to master the powerful ideological weapon, to grasp the principle, policies, and measures for party rectification, and to ensure the avoidance of superficial party rectification. Therefore, it is essential for every party organization and every party member to regard this study as a serious political task. The documents on party rectification published by the CPC Central Committee should all be studied in earnest. At present, it is particularly necessary to focus our study on the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification," and the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun made at the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th [as published] CPC Central Committee, to restudy Comrade Mao Zedong's "Combat Liberalism," and to study the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 35th Articles of the CPC Constitution. These documents should be studied over and over again, and discussion should be carried on while studying, so as to grasp their spiritual essence.

In the course of studying the documents, it is essential to persist in the principle of linking theory with practice. This is the party's fine tradition and a good experience of the Yanan rectification, which should be carried forward in a big way during the current party rectification.

It is essential to link our study with the actual conditions of CPC organizations of Guangdong Province, and the actual conditions of CPC organizations of every locality and every unit. Ours is a Marxist party which has stood a long test. The CPC organizations in various localities of our province, like CPC organisations throughout the whole country, are still good in their main trend and still possess powerful combat effectiveness, despite the serious injuries done by the 10 years of internal disorder.

This has been proved by the fact that in recent years, the province's party organizations at various levels have led the masses of people in implementing the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and won one victory after another, enabling the political and economic situation of the whole province to become better and better.

Nonetheless, it is imperative for us to see with a cool head that in the CPC organizations in various localities of Guangdong, there exist many special problems apart from these universal problems pointed out in the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. There exist among some CPC members and cadres the unhealthy trend of "looking for money in everything," and the tendency of bourgeois liberalism, as a result of the influence and corrosion of bourgeois decadent ideas. Some of them even doubt and negate the four basic principles, and doubt the advantages of the socialist system and the bright prospects of communism. Some people adopt an attitude of liberalism toward ideas counter to Marxism and socialism, and toward serious phenomena of spiritual pollution; they are indifferent to them, and shrink from necessary criticism and struggle, while some of them have gone so far as to spread these things.

Some party organizations are weak and lax, and are losing their function as a fighting force. The weeding out of "people of three categories" is an extremely important task in party rectification. In the past, we have not been so clear in our understanding of the definition of "people of three categories;" besides, the work of uncovering them has not been balanced and thoroughgoing, and there certainly are some "people of three categories" who have been overlooked and have become hidden. When we know about the existing problems inside the party, we will understand in a more profound way that the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on all-round party rectification is a strategic policy of great historic significance and very timely.

All CPC members, in particular leading cadres at all levels, should link this study with the actual conditions of their thinking and their work. It is imperative for us to take the party program and Constitution and the documents on party rectification as a criterion to judge ourselves, and to make an earnest analysis of our work, speeches, and conduct, and find out what achievements and shortcomings or errors we have made, and what has been done correctly or incorrectly. In particular, people should be reminded that the party Constitution has explicitly expounded: "A CPC member must serve the people wholeheartedly, not sparing all he has to strive for the realization of communism all his life." When each one of our party members joined the party, he took the oath solemnly. Now, after so many years, are our speeches and conduct still in line with this requirement? In what aspects have we run counter to this requirement? Every comrade must review and examine himself on this. The party Constitution has proposed still higher requirements for leading cadres. Every leading cadre should measure himself by the Constitution, and see what problems there are. When studying every document on party rectification, every comrade should get really involved and be strict in analyzing himself.

At present, the study campaign has just begun. We should guide every party member to focus on grasping the spiritual essence of the documents on party rectification profoundly and correctly, but not be to in a hurry to solve those concrete problems. When we have done well in our study, we will be able to lay a good ideological foundation for unfolding criticism and self-criticism and active ideological struggle in accordance with the formula of "unity-criticism-unity." But of course, we must correct at once and handle seriously the very small number of party members, in particular those cadres in leading posts who have gravely violated party discipline, against whom there is irrefutable evidence of erroneous conduct detested by the masses, such as the illicit building of private houses, the occupation of excessive floorspace in the distribution of housing, or the practice of corruption and acceptance of bribes.

Regarding the study on party rectification, it is necessary to strengthen concrete leadership, and on the basis of thoroughgoing investigation, to popularize the experience of party organizations and party members that are really effective in their studies. Attention should be attached to heightening awareness in studying the documents, and genuinely making the study one's own urgent need. Problems existing in the study campaign, including negligence, lack of seriousness, formalism, or deviations in other aspects, should be criticized and corrected in good time, so as to guarantee the avoidance of being superficial in the study by the party organizations and party members in every unit.

QUAN GUANGFU STRESSES HUBEI MOUNTAIN REGIONS

HK040357 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Speaking this morning at a meeting of cadres of three levels of the Ezhi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu pointed out: Developing and building the mountain areas is one of the main strategic measures in carrying out the four modernizations in the province.

He pointed out: Proceeding from the actual local conditions the CPC Committee and government of the Ezhi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture have decided that the guideline for agricultural development in the mountain areas should be to concentrate on forestry, promote diversification, and take advantage of the strong points. This is a correct guideline.

Centering on further developing and building the Ezhi mountain areas, Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed four issues: unifying understanding, having a clear idea of the guiding principle, relaxing the policies, and strengthening leadership.

Comrade Guan Guangfu recently visited 6 counties and 13 units in the autonomous prefecture to investigate and study and solicit people's views on building the mountain areas.

He said: The Ezhi mountain areas should immediately start work on gradually and rationally halting cultivation and returning the land to forestry and pasture. This should be done in a planned way. A variety of ways can be adopted to solve the temporary difficulties in grain. The provincial authorities will provide some grain as support. In the wake of the increase in diversification and in agricultural and sideline products, it is necessary to develop the processing trades in the mountain areas. This is another important measure for speeding up industrial development in the mountain areas. Appropriate measures should be put forward for solving communications and commercial circulation problems after investigation and study is carried out. At the same time, it is necessary to develop agricultural vocational secondary schools and prepare for the establishment of a prefectural nationalities university, to train more talented people for the mountain areas.

HUNAN RADIO STRESSES CARRYING OUT RURAL POLICIES

HK040437 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Station contributing commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Seriously Implement the Party's Rural Economic Policies"]

[Excerpt] The CPC Central Committee and State Council have clearly stipulated that, with the exception of cotton and timber, third-category agricultural and sideline products and those first and second-category products remaining after the fulfillment of the unified state delivery quotas can be handled in a variety of ways; they can be sold and bought at negotiated prices, and sold in the markets.

However, certain comrades lack sufficient understanding of the importance and weight of the party policies. Instead of carrying out the policies to the letter, they impose deductions on the peasants and even formulate indigenous policies. This is harmful to the party's cause.

To serve the people wholeheartedly is the program of our party, and the starting point in all our work. However, certain comrades have forgotten this program. They have a weak concept of the masses and think too little of the masses' interests. They even do things that lead the peasants into traps. Apart from damaging the peasants' interests in this way, more importantly they damage the party's prestige among the masses and ruin party-masses relations.

Agriculture is now facing a new situation of development of commodity economy. It is urgently necessary that we organize commodity circulation along more channels and with fewer cardinal links, break down regional barriers and blockades, eliminate monopolies, and ensure a free flow of goods. This is a major affair for enlivening agriculture and accomplishing the strategic goal for national economic development proposed by the 12th CPC Congress. However, the thinking of some of our comrades lags behind the situation. Instead of suiting their work to the needs of agricultural development, they require that the peasants conform to the demands they impose and serve the requirements of their own departments. If this state of affairs is unchanged, the peasants' soaring enthusiasm and the commodity economy that has started to develop in the rural areas will again be suppressed and restricted.

Hence we hope that everyone will further unify and enhance understanding, seriously implement the party's rural economic policies, and do their work with enthusiasm and initiative.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU MEETING OF LABOR MODELS

HK030427 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Summary] The Guizhou provincial congress of labor models and advanced producers, workers, and collectives in industry, agriculture, finance and trade concluded in Guiyang on 2 December, after 4 days in session. The delegates discussed the report delivered by Wang Chaowen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, on launching a drive to learn from the advanced and stimulate the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and summed up and exchanged experience in building the four modernizations.

The closing ceremony was attended by leaders of the party, government, and army in the province including Chi Biqing, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, Miao Chunling, Li Tinggui, Wu Su, Jin Feng, and (Jiao Bin). Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan presided. The congress adopted a decision on awarding titles to various individuals and collectives.

The congress also approved a letter of proposal to all fronts in the province, making the following points: 1) Do a good job in study, especially of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," to enhance political awareness, and do a good job in party rectification and delineating spiritual pollution. 2) Stand in the forefront of and be promoters of reforms on all fronts. 3) Work hard to improve knowledge of culture and science. 4) Take part in the drive to build spiritual civilization. 5) Take part in socialist labor emulation centered on raising economic results.

YANG RUDAI ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SICHUAN

HK020943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Yang Rudai: "On Current Rural Situation and On How To Ensure Sustained Growth of Agriculture"]

[Text] With regard to this year's rural situation in Sichuan, it can be summed up generally as: The path has become broader and broader, but the number of difficult problems has become greater and greater. This year, the No 1 document of the central authorities has been seriously implemented in rural areas of the province, which has further promoted the development of the rural economy. The situation in the countryside is excellent, and this we should fully affirm. However, we should not overestimate the good situation in the countryside, and should have a sober understanding and conduct a cool analysis. On the whole, problems in terms of food and clothing in the countryside have been resolved, but the peasants are not rich yet. After all, peasant households with high incomes are still very few in number, and these households are mostly in the suburbs of cities or in production areas where industrial crops are concentrated. The peasants in remote and border mountainous areas are still rather poor. Taken as a whole, the basis of agriculture is comparatively weak, and cannot stand serious natural calamities. Furthermore, we should soberly realize that many new conditions and problems have emerged in the countryside at present. For example, how should we assist the "two households" to develop? How can we run the cooperative economy well in the countryside? How can investment in agricultural production be reduced? How can we alleviate the burden of the peasants? Under the condition that the state has reduced its investment, how can funds be raised to carry out construction? How can we solve the difficulties of the peasants in their sales and purchase? And many other problems exist. Some of these problems belong to the category of agriculture, and they are to be solved through our efforts; and some problems cannot be solved within the mechanism of agriculture, because they are closely linked to other respects such as circulation, transportation, processing, and storage.

With regard to problems which have emerged, we should brave all hardships and, on the basis of investigations and studies, solve them one after the other. As for problems that may arise, forecasts should be made and ideological preparations should be effected. When problems emerge, they should be tackled with sustained efforts.

In order to ensure the sustained growth of agriculture in Sichuan, the following three problems must be solved well:

1. A Change in Ideology Should Be Effected

Our countryside is changing from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to an economy of commercial commodity production on a comparatively large scale, and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture. In conducting commodity production, a series of policies, systems, and measures adapted to the development of commodity production should be established. At present, we are still not accustomed to it. Leading comrades at various levels engaged in agriculture should effect a change in ideology, and convert the self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to the development of commodity production. From now on, when carrying out agricultural production, we should think of the aspect of circulation. We should realize that the agricultural products are for sale, and should pay attention to their exchange value. We should attach importance to economic results and should take care of the input of materials and the output of products. All our policies and measures should be centered on the enhancement of the quantity and quality of the commodities in the countryside. Leaders at various levels should attach primary importance to developing commodity production and to the services before and after production. For example, we should solve such problems as the difficulties met by the peasants in selling their grain, pigs, and cocoons, as well as in buying chemical fertilizers and superior quality small farm implements. We should try our best to serve the peasants in various links of commodity production. We should not limit ourselves to calling on the peasants for support, but should do practical things to find ways and means to step up production and progress.

2. The New Challenge Faced by Agriculture Should Be Met Well

Enhancement of economic results is the core in our entire economic work. At present, emphasis on raising economic results in agriculture has a particularly practical significance. Under the new situation, not only does industry face a serious challenge, but agriculture also faces a new challenge.

In the past, quite a number of the means of production in agriculture were subsidized by the state. A considerable part of capital construction in agriculture was invested in by the state without compensation. At present, marketing and management of our agriculture are very backward. For a long time in the past, we did not pay attention to production cost, increase in value, or economic results. In the past few years, in order to develop agricultural production and improve the livelihood of the peasants, the CPC Central Committee has adopted various policies and measures such as raising the prices of agricultural and sideline products, reducing duties on agriculture, and increasing subsidies, so that the peasants can get practical benefits. This situation is in the nature of readjustment. From now on, the state will gradually reduce subsidies on the means of production in agriculture, and may raise the price a little for some of them. As for the purchasing prices for agricultural and sideline products, they will not be further raised. Duties imposed on agriculture by the state will be adequately reintroduced. In this way, investment in agricultural production needs to be increased. Faced with this situation, agriculture and village enterprises must improve their marketing and management and strive to raise economic results. Otherwise, in some places, increase in production may not entail increase in income, and certain village enterprises may find it hard to continue operation.

Therefore, we must make every endeavor to enhance economic results and meet the challenge newly faced by agriculture. Only by so doing can agriculture increase its income through increase in production, village enterprises continue to develop, and the entire agricultural production attain a sustained growth.

3. Potential Should Be Tapped From Various Sectors

Judging from the conditions of Sichuan Province, the potential of agriculture is very great. With regard to policy, its role has been played with considerable success in the past few years, but there is still a great potential. Just take the responsibility system with payment linked to output for example — much work remains to be done to perfect it, and there are many problems in terms of policy to be studied. For example, how should we establish and perfect the responsibility system on water conservation? How should we solve the problems in land contracts such as overscattered plots, frequent changes, and transfer of land? How should we strengthen the responsibility system in respect to diversified operations? How should we handle the relationship between unification and division? How should we further implement the principle of better price for better quality in purchasing agricultural and sideline products? And there are other problems. Once these problems are further readjusted and solved in accordance with policy, the initiative of the peasants in production will be further mobilized to promote the development of production.

In the field of science and technology, there is still greater potential that can be tapped. In these years, the output of rice has increased considerably. The main reason is the popularization of good hybrid varieties. At the same time, new techniques employed in raising seedlings have also helped the production of common varieties of rice. There is also great potential for developing good varieties of wheat. In the past, only 200 or 300 jin of wheat were harvested per mu. After the popularization of new varieties such as Miyang No 11 on a large scale, there have emerged counties with an output of 500 to 600 jin per mu and communes and brigades with an output of 700 to 800 jin per mu. In many places, with the good selection of varieties and the implementation of adequate measures such as scattered spacing in the rows with close planting and increasing the base manure, it is possible to increase the annual output by 30 to 50 jin per mu. Good varieties and good methods should popularized in the planting and breeding trades; attention should be paid to promoting large-scale production through the exemplary households with specialized knowledge of science and technology; the technical contract system should be actively popularized; technical services should be conducted well; and the fine tradition of intensive cultivation should be combined with modern science and technology. If all these are done well, there will be a very great potential. Similarly, there is also a considerable potential regarding marketing and management as well as diversified operations. At present, there is a large amount of irrational expense in agriculture, resulting in great waste. For example, there is great loss and waste in the application of chemical fertilizers; there is also waste in the course of feeding livestock, and in raising irrigational water higher than necessary, and so on. If mixed feed can be popularized throughout the province, 3 to 4 billion jin of grain will be saved each year.

If the peasants are to get rich faster, they have to follow the path of an overall department of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, as well as comprehensive operations of agriculture, industry, and commerce. We should fully utilize the surplus labor force in the countryside, actively develop diversified operations, develop various types of processing industry and enterprises under the communes and brigades in a planned way, and gradually establish an economic structure with multidepartments. All those enterprises, on condition that they do not vie with large enterprises in obtaining materials and energy resources and that they enjoy ample market outlets and can complement large enterprises, should be vigorously developed, such as the food processing industry, feed processing industry, and building and building materials industries.

If these industries are developed, the problems encountered by peasants in selling their produce will be solved, the market supply will be increased and the revenue of the state and the income of the peasants will be enhanced. In running enterprises, we should not depend only on the state for investment, but should depend on the collective and the masses in raising funds for operating enterprises. In this respect, the potential is also not small.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI MEETS XIZANG PATRIOTIC FIGURES

HK040339 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on the evening of 3 December CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai, Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei, and Provincial CPPCC Chairman Yang Chao met a visiting delegation of Xizang patriotic figures who have arrived in Sichuan. National CPPCC Vice Chairman Liu Lantao, Central Advisory Commission member Tian Bao, and Xizang CPPCC Chairman Yangling Duoji were also present at the meeting. Also present were Luo Tongda, vice governor and chairman of the Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; and Xu Chonglin, Ren Jinglong, and Li Peigen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC. After the reception the provincial CPPCC gave a banquet for the delegation.

The delegation, which is headed by Xizang Regional CPPCC Vice Chairman Lamin Zuolang Lunzhu, arrived in Chengdu on 30 November. It is expected to leave Chengdu for Kunming on 7 December.

SICHUAN TO STUDY RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK040337 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to carry out investigation and study of rural development strategy throughout the province. This is a major issue that must be solved in the province's economic and social development. This investigation and study work will be directly organized and led by the provincial CPC Committee and carried out in a planned and measured way. The investigation and study will make an all-round analysis of the natural, social, and economic conditions of the province's agriculture, correctly sum up the experiences and lessons in agricultural development since the founding of the state, and put forward the strategic goals, focal points, guidelines, and measures for the province's rural economic and social development, so as to help to proceed from Sichuan reality in building a new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics in a planned and measured way.

In order to make a success of this work, the provincial CPC Committee convened a preparatory meeting for the investigation and study on 2 and 3 December. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees, together with comrades engaged in teaching and research. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai, Governor Yang Xizong, and provincial Advisory Committee Vice Chairman Yang Wanxuan made speeches. Provincial Advisory Committee Chairman Tan Qilong gave a written speech. They all emphasized the necessity and importance of carrying out investigation and study of Sichuan's rural development strategy, and demanded that the comrades of the provincial departments concerned and of the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees closely cooperate in working together to complete this task.

During the meeting, the provincial CPC Committee's study group on rural economic and social development strategy put forward the subjects for investigation and study and the initial scheme for participating units.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF XIZANG CPC CONGRESSResolutions Adopted

HK030320 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] At its closing ceremony on the afternoon of 1 December, the third Xizang regional party congress unanimously passed resolutions on the report of the second regional CPC Committee and on the work report of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee.

The resolution on the report of the second regional CPC Committee said: The third regional party congress has decided to approve the report delivered by Comrade Yin Fatang on behalf of the second regional CPC Committee. The congress holds: This report seeks truth from facts in its review of work in the past 6 years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since the transmission of the central instructions on Xizang in 1980, the regional CPC Committee and the party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and worked hard to carry out the important central instructions on work in Xizang. Notable achievements have been scored. We have completed the work of bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology, accomplished the historic change, and reached the predicted goal of bringing about a small change in 3 years. At present, the economy in the region is lively, the markets are thriving, society is stable, there is unity of nationalities, the border defenses are consolidated, and the masses get on with their work with ease of mind.

The congress holds: The guiding ideology proposed by the report on uniting and advancing and forging ahead to lay the foundation for speeding up socialist modernization in Xizang, the long-term ideas that it contains on economic and social development, and the aims of endeavor and the main measures for the next 5 years that it outlines are in accord with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They are also in accord with the actual conditions in Xizang. They should become the common goal and fundamental basis of work in all sectors in the region in the coming period.

The 5 years from this congress to the next are 5 key years in carrying on from the past and ushering in the future. During these 5 years, we must work hard to fulfill the task of bringing about 3 turns for the better as proposed by the 12th CPC Congress. We must also accomplish the region's goal of bringing about a medium change in 5 years, and approach the goal of bringing about a major change in 10 years, and thus lay the foundation for speeding up socialist modernization in the region. We must therefore unswervingly maintain political unity with the Central Committee, continue to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, and resolutely carry out the resolution of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We must further strengthen nationality unity, mobilize every positive factor, and do everything possible to promote economic work and ensure sustained and steady growth of industrial and agricultural production. In strict accordance with the Central Committee decision on party rectification, we must summon up great resolve and will to do a good job in party rectification in the region by stages and groups, purify the party organizations, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

We must work hard to build socialist spiritual civilization, and eliminate and guard against spiritual pollution. We must develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, promote social order consolidate border defenses, and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The congress calls on party organizations and members throughout the region, under the guidance of the 12th CPC Congress spirit, to unite and lead the people of all nationalities to work with common efforts and make every effort to clear the way and forge ahead in fulfilling the combat tasks for the next 5 years.

The congress resolution on the regional Discipline Inspection Committee's work report said: The third Xizang regional party congress approves the work report of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee. The congress demands that the discipline inspection committees at all levels in the region thoroughly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and of the 3d plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, stick to principles, work hard, ensure the smooth progress of party rectification and of the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution, and strive to create a new situation in party discipline inspection work in the region.

Committee Namelists

HK030244 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The following is the list of names of the 49 members and 9 alternate members of the 3d Xizang Regional CPC Committee:

Members, in order of the number of brush strokes in the surname: (Zi Cheng); (Caizan Duoma), female; (Wan Ziyi), Han; (Ma Guanghua), Hui; (Lu Yiping), Han; (Wang Guangqi), Han; (Wang Xinquan), Han; (Wang Zhenqiang), Han; (Wang Jinjie), Han; Ba Sang, female; Dan Zeng; Buduoji; (Jiaque); (Pingcuo); (Pingcuo Wangqiu); (Baima Duoji); Yin Fatang, Han; Duoji Cairang; Duojie Caidan; Jiangcun Luobu; (Qi Jia); (Qi Jinnan), Han; (Siren Duoga), female; (Dawa), female; Li Wenshan, Han; (Li Weilun), Han; Li Benshan, Han; (Yang Youcui); Yang Zongxin, Han; Yangling Duoji; (Yu Ruiping), female, Han; Song Ziyuan, Han; (Wangdi Jiaba); (Zhang Min), Han; (Zhang Guirong), Han; (Zeren Sangzhong); (Bao Ying), Monggol; (Zheng Ying); (Laba Pingcuo); (Pin Keng) (Le Changhua), Han; Luosang Danzeng; Hu Songjie, Han; (Na Zhen), female; Redi; (Zhuolang Duoji); Cao Xu, Han; (Huang Guoting), Han; and Pu Qiong.

Alternate members, in order of the number of votes received: (Danzeng Duoma), female; (Xirao Cuowu), female, Memba nationality; (Qin Pei); (Zelang Tingzhong); (Zhou Xunda), Han; (Li Weisi), Han; (Fan Yuanxiang), Han; (Zhaxi Yaxi), female; and (Che Yuanbo), Han.

The following is the list of 13 members of the regional CPC Advisory Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Wei Peng), Han; (Zhaxi); Niu Ruizhou, Han; (Sun Dequan), Han; (He Zuying), Han; (Zhang Pingfan), Han; Zhang Xiangmin, Han; (Zheng Xiangchen), Han; Zhang Zengwen, Han; (Zhou Meiguang), Han; Hou Jie, Han; (Bao Chenyi), Han; and Guo Xilan, Han.

The following is the list of 23 members of the regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Shangguan Xinyi), Han; (Ma Zhengshan), Hui; (Liu Kejie), Han; (Zeng Xiangguang), Han; (Wang Chengmin), Han; (Wang Jianzhong); (Gu Yanchun), Han; (Lima Buzhen), female; (Bailluo), (Xiang Dong); (Zhang Guanghua), Han; (Wei Xiaomei), Han; (Li Guangsheng); (Li Maozhan), Han; (Akou); Lamu, female; (Zhuoyou); (Lian Chengcai); (Zhao Yingtang), Han; Redi; (Qi Mai), Han; (Bixi Zhema), female; and (Mu Youquan), Han.

Leaders Elected

HK030211 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The Third Xizang Regional CPC Committee held its First Plenary Session on the morning of 2 December. The session elected the Standing Committee, first secretary and secretaries of the regional CPC Committee, and approved the election of the Standing Committee, chairman, and vice chairmen of the regional CPC Advisory Committee, and the stand committee, secretary, and deputy secretaries of the regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

Comrade Yin Fatang was elected member of the Standing Committee and first secretary of the regional CPC Committee. Comrades Redi, Duojie Caiden, Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, and Song Ziyuan were elected members of the Standing Committee and secretaries of the regional CPC Committee. Comrades Duoji Cairang, Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, and (Wang Xinquan), were elected members of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee.

Guo Xilan was elected member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the regional CPC Advisory Committee. Zhang Xiangmin was elected Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the Committee. Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, and Zhang Zengwen, were elected members of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Committee.

Redi was elected member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee. (Zhao Yingtang), (Bixizhema), and (Shangguan Qingyi) were elected Standing Committee members and deputy secretaries of this committee. (Ren Chengcai) and (Xiang Dong) were elected Standing Committee members of the committee.

The session approved in principle the regional CPC Committee's arrangements for party rectification. The session unanimously approved the composition of the party rectification guidance group of the regional CPC Committee. Yin Fatang heads this group, and the deputy heads are Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Zhang Xiangmin, and Duoji Cairang. The members are Cao Xu, Jiangcun Luobu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, (Zhang Lin), (Mu Yuping), (Zhao Yingtang), (Bixizhema), (Hu Yuting), (Na Zhen), and (Chen Da).

The session also approved in principle the regional CPC Committee's decision on eliminating and guarding against spiritual pollution.

Comrade Yin Fatang presided and spoke at the session.

FEED AIRLIFTED TO XIZANG TO SAVE LIVESTOCK

OW021303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Lhasa, December 2 (XINHUA) -- The first shipment of concentrated animal feed arrived in Lhasa earlier this week to be distributed in Tibet's drought affected areas to help menaced livestock there weather the severe winter.

In all, one hundred tons of concentrated animal feed will be flown into Lhasa to alleviate fodder shortages following a severe dry spell. The drought reduced output of pastures in some parts of the autonomous region, officials said.

Ingredients for the feed including corn, soy beans and fish meal, are being supplied by Jiangsu, Tianjin, Guangdong, Sichuan and Northeast China provinces. They are being processed in Sichuan for shipment in batches to the Tibetan Plateau.

BEIJING PLA GROUPS STUDY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

OW041436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Nov (XINHUA) -- Recognizing that studying the documents on party rectification can guard against carrying out the party rectification in a perfunctory way, the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Beijing are organizing the study of the documents in a planned and systematic way.

The leading organs of the units recently held party committee meetings, enlarged party committee meetings, and party members' meetings to report on and implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to start a mobilization and make arrangements for party rectification, and to draw up plans and set up requirements for studying the party rectification documents. Leading comrades at various levels have energetically organized the study of the documents through various means. In the light of actual conditions, the various units have run half-day study classes, lecture classes, or discussion meetings to allow cadres to receive training in groups. Many party cadres have intensively read party rectification documents they have collected, trying to understand their essence, and have held discussions and carried out rectification and reform while reading the documents. Many comrades noted that the study of the documents was better planned than in the past because the leadership at various levels had paid attention to it; they also said that the study had clear-cut significance because many people took part in it in an orderly manner.

The organs of the General Political Department have stressed the study of the party rectification documents since mid-November by adopting a system of devoting half a day for work and half a day for party rectification. To ensure that there is time for party members to study the documents, the organs under the General Political Department have stipulated that no party member is allowed to take leave during the party rectification period and that those cadres who have retired but have not yet entered cadres' rest homes must take part in the study of the documents at their former units. To ensure that the study will not be conducted perfunctorily, the party committees of the various organs have instituted a system which requires party members to make up for a lesson missed while on leave, to take notes of their study, and to make reports on their study.

The General Staff Headquarters' party committee took the first step to party rectification by running a study class for leading cadres from 1 to 20 November to train principal party rectification personnel for its subordinate departments, bureaus, and military academies and schools. Members of the party committee, its academies, and responsible comrades of the various departments, bureaus, and army-level officers of the military academies and schools who attended the class concentrated on studying a few principal documents and discussed every paragraph and every sentence of these documents in order to understand them thoroughly. At the study class, Red Army and Eighth Route Army veterans joined the rest in reviewing the party's history, thus increasing and enriching the content of party rectification study.

The organs of the General Logistics Department have adopted a method of combining rotational training classes for cadres with study and work in order to enable every party member to increase their understanding of the purpose and significance of the party rectification, the basic task and the basic method of the party rectification, and to know that perfunctoriness in party rectification will not be permitted. In view of the fact that everyone is busy with his year's end work, the department's party committee has decided that its various subordinate units should rely primarily on self-study, make concrete arrangements for study, submit reports on a regular basis, supervise the study of party rectification documents, conduct study examinations, and make those failing the examinations take another test.

Leading cadres at all levels in particular should take the lead in implementing the decision of the party committee and set a good example in study.

In studying the party rectification documents, the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense and the leading organs of the Beijing PLA units, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Second Artillery Corps have taken notice of the current thinking of the party members and organized special forums to answer questions brought up during study, thereby enhancing their understanding of party rectification and their consciousness of participating in the study. Some units have simplified their meetings and shortened official documents so that the leading cadres can devote their extra energy to self-study.

GAO YANG ATTENDS HEBEI FORUM OF NONPARTY FIGURES

HK030408 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CPC Committee convened a forum of nonparty figures on 1 and 2 December, to seek their views on party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. Gao Yang, first secretary of the committee, presided. Also present were Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Feng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor; and Yin Zhe, chairman of the provincial CPPCC. The nonparty figures expressed gratitude for being invited to this forum to express their views, and pledged to help create favorable conditions for the rectification of the CPC. Comrade Gao Yang expressed appreciation of their views.

HEBEI LEADERS PRAISE SELF-STUDY YOUTHS

HK050243 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Summary] The Hebei Provincial CYL Committee recently invited young people who have done well in developing their talent through self-study to a forum with provincial leaders, scientists, and veteran intellectuals. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government Gao Yang, Gao Zhanxiang, and Li Feng said when talking to the young people: "We must launch a vigorous study drive throughout the province, especially among young people. The young people of Hebei must take the Red and expert path. The party and government leaders at all levels must be concerned for and vigorously support self-study by young people."

The 13 young people at the forum told those present how they had embarked on the path of self-study, and outlined their experiences and accomplishments. The leaders asked detailed questions about their study work, and daily life.

Gao Zhanxiang said at the forum: "The key to reinvigorating Hebei lies in having talented people. At present we are very short of talent. We must discover, cultivate, recommend, and employ talented people. The aim of taking part in this meeting today is to show that we attach particular importance to the selection of talented people. A leader who does not support self-study by young people is not a far-sighted and wise leader. A leader who does not attach importance to self-study by young people is a leader who does not really meet the needs of the four modernizations. A leader who suppresses self-study by young people is an incompetent leader."

ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT NEI MONGGOL'S CPC COMMITTEE

SK030617 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] The 13th enlarged plenary session of the regional CPC Committee was held in Hohhot from 28 to 30 November. The session further studied and implemented the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and discussed and adopted the major documents for the upcoming meeting of secretaries of various banner and county CPC committees.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the session and spoke. Attending the session were responsible comrades of leading party groups of the regional People's Congress Standing Committees, the regional People's Government and the regional CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of leading party groups of the regional Higher People's Court and the regional Higher People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of leading party groups of various departments, commissions, and offices under the regional-level organs.

Comrade Zhou Hui first read, word by word and sentence by sentence, the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun to the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and then conducted an enthusiastic discussion in line with practical situations. The study and discussions resulted in a further understanding of the great strategic significance of party rectification and in a better comprehension of and a greater confidence in the basic principles, tasks, policies, and measures for the current party rectification.

The session pointed out: Although our party has been affected by erroneous leftist ideas and sustained serious losses due to the 10-year domestic turmoil, yet the main trend of our party has been pure and healthy. Participants said: It is absolutely true that without the CPC there would be no New China. Meanwhile, without the firm leadership of the CPC there would never be a Chinese modernization drive. However, we must notice that at present impurities in ideology, organizations, and work style really exist inside our party. In particular, the three types of persons have not been weeded out thoroughly. Some party members and cadres will engage in bureaucracy, use powers to seek personal gain, and indulge in malpractices in a serious manner. All these problems should be conscientiously solved through the overall party rectification.

The session maintained: Thanks to the practice of setting right the things which had been thrown into disorder since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region has made sustained progress in political and economic work and in various other items of work, and the overall situation of the region has become better and better year after year. Now the conditions and time are ripe for the overall party rectification. So long as we firmly implement the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee, closely integrate the guidelines with our practical situations, and attend to work in a down-to-earth manner, we can certainly overcome the rightist tendencies, flabbiness, and laxity on the ideological front, prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution, thoroughly weed out the three types of persons, straighten out party style, achieve success in the current party rectification, and make the results of the current party rectification better than those of the previous ones.

The session demanded: At present, in developing the first or the second stage of party rectification, party organizations at all levels should adopt specific measures and organize the large number of party members to study well the documents on party rectification so that they can completely and accurately understand the guidelines of the documents, unify their thinking, and enhance their awareness. Only by guarding against perfunctoriness in study will it be possible to guard against perfunctoriness in party rectification.

The session pointed out: The 1984 task will be very arduous. In particular, the results of the party rectification carried out at the first-stage units will greatly affect future work. Party organization at all levels should not only conscientiously attend to party rectification work but also continue to push forward the reform and economic construction work so as to achieve success in both.

The session called on party members and the people of various nationalities across the region to uphold to the four basic principles, continue to emancipate their minds, and be bold in blazing new trails and probing into the essence of things in line with the reality so as to win new victory in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK030351 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Liu Liying, a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, respectively announced at an enlarged meeting of county CPC Committee secretaries convened by the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee on 1 December: Party rectification pilot project work in Yuncheng Prefecture constitutes a liaison point for the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the prefecture is a pilot project prefecture for party rectification in the whole province. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC Committee will personally carry out liaison with the prefecture and lead work there, and sum up experiences to guide the overall effort. This decision was warmly welcomed by the prefectural CPC Committee and the comrades attending the meeting.

Since March, with the direct help of a work group from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and provincial CPC Committee, Yuncheng Prefecture has investigated and handled a number of major cases and instances of cadres building private houses, recruiting labor, and transferring household registrations. As a result, there has been a notable turn for the better in the prefecture's party work style, and conditions have been created for party rectification pilot project work.

Speaking on the basic methods and demands for party rectification, Comrade Li Ligong pointed out: In this party rectification, it is essential to seriously study the documents, unfold criticism and self-criticism, clearly distinguish right from wrong, enhance awareness, and purify the organizations. It is essential to strengthen ideological education throughout the whole process, with the emphasis on enhancing the ideological and theoretical standards of the party members.

Comrade Li Ligong said: In launching criticism and self-criticism, it is essential to stick to the principles consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, proceed from the desire for unity, and reach new unity through carrying out criticism and self-criticism. In the past people were toppled as soon as they were criticized. This was the erroneous method of the Cultural Revolution, which must certainly not be repeated. Comrades who have made mistakes must humbly accept assistance from others, seriously carry out self-criticism, and correct their errors.

Comrade Li Ligong demanded that every party member take a positive attitude and take part in this party rectification. They must not take a negative or indifferent approach. They must not think that the main thing is to rectify the leadership, that the only ones being rectified are those who used their powers in pursuit of private interests, or that only weeding out of people of three categories is involved. Weeding out the people of three categories is the key issue in purifying the organization. However, party rectification is not just a matter of dealing with some party members who made mistakes or of weeding out people of three categories. It is a profound education in Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Every party member must enhance his communist awareness, strengthen party spirit, solve the problem of joining the party ideologically, and become a qualified party member. In particular, leading party-member cadres must take the lead in studying documents and enhance their theoretical level and grasp of policies.

They must eliminate weakness and laxity and be bold in struggling against all hostile forces that sabotage socialism, against decadent bourgeois ideology, and against activities of causing spiritual pollution. They should set an example for the party members.

SHANXI TO SPONSOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC MEETING

OW031348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Taiyuan, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province plans to sponsor an international meeting on economic and technical cooperation in the provincial capital of Taiyuan in March or April 1984, the provincial government announced today.

The province will propose 48 projects at the meeting for cooperation with foreign and Hong Kong and Macao firms, Vice-Governor Bai Qingcai said.

The projects will cover light industry, textiles, chemicals, electronics, building materials, agriculture, animal husbandry and pharmaceuticals. "Emphasis will be placed on cooperation in retooling small and medium-sized enterprises," Bai said.

"Cooperation will take the form of joint venture, leasing, co-production, compensation trade or processing with materials supplied by overseas firms," he added.

Shanxi Province, China's major energy center under construction, has more than 200 billion tons of verified coal reserves, accounting for one third of the country's total. It produces over 140 million tons of coal annually, equivalent to 20 percent of the nation's coal output. Its bauxite reserves are verified at 343 million tons, accounting for one third of China's total. The province also holds large reserves of iron, copper, gypsum, limestone, marble, granite and sulphur.

LE PENG CONGRATULATES TIANJIN HARBOR'S SUCCESS

SK050534 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] At 0900 on 3 December, Li Peng, deputy premier of the State Council, telephoned Mayor Li Puhuan and Vice Mayor Li Lanqing to congratulate them on the success in fulfilling the dredging task of the Tianjin Harbor.

Vice Premier Li Peng said on the telephone: I extend cordial thanks and intimate regards to the large number of staff and workers on railway and communications fronts of Tianjin Harbor, who successfully accomplished the dredging task under the leadership of the municipal CPC Committee and government. I hope they will persistently make efforts to consolidate existing achievements and strive for greater success.

After receiving the call, the municipal government office immediately relayed the telephone message to the municipal Port Office, the Tianjin Port Office, the Tianjin Railway Subbureau, the municipal Communications Bureau, and the Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau.

The large number of cadres, staff, and workers engaged in the dredging task are inspired with enthusiasm by the intimate regards of the leading comrade of the State Council. They pledged to persistently make greater and better efforts to overfulfill the tasks of the harbor.

JILIN COURT SENTENCES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

SK021300 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] (Shi Dongting), (Zhao Fengxing), (Cheng Xiaogang), and (Li Guoquan), habitual offenders and counterrevolutionaries with a purpose of overturning the people's democratic dictatorship, were sentenced to imprisonment by the Changchun City Intermediate People's Court recently, in accordance with the law.

(Shi Dongting) was a worker at the Shenyang City No 1 transport company, and he had counterrevolutionary thinking. In March, 1979, (Shi Dongting) and (Li Guoquan), purchasing agent of the former Huaide County gelatin factory, premeditately planned to establish a counterrevolutionary organization. In January 1980, he ganged up with (Zhao Fengxing), a worker of the former provincial archives, to engage in spreading counterrevolutionary speeches and presumptuously demand the overturn of the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship. In November of the same year, (Shi Dongting) flaunted a counterrevolutionary banner as the branch of the three provinces in northeast China of the international salvation agency, and later changed the name of the branch into the "Northeast China People's Promotion Reform Committee." He received (Zhao Fengxing), (Li Guoquan), and (Cheng Xiaogang), a teacher at a middle school affiliated with the former Northeast China Normal University, as members of the committee. In January, 1981, he also changed the committee into a counterrevolutionary organization named "The Preparatory Committee for Northeast China People's Autonomous Republic." He set forth decisions on counterrevolutionary politics, worked out a plan for an organizational organ, printed and issued the list of assumed names of counterrevolutionary members to divide the work among them, mapped out a national flag and national anthem, worked out a namelist of responsible persons of the law enforcement regiment, subsidiary expanded counterrevolutionary armed forces, waited for opportunities to rob banks and shops, spread and put up counterrevolutionary leaflets and slogans, harmed revolutionary cadres, and created white terror. During this period, (Shi Dongting) also incited (Cheng Xiaogang) to set up a northeast China people's periodical to engage in counterrevolutionary propaganda. He also personally printed some 30 copies of the 3d issue of NORTHEAST CHINA NEWS REPORT; dispatched persons to spread them in Shanghai, Hangzhou, and other places; privately established ties with local counterrevolutionary periodicals; and secretly mapped out a plan to set up a counterrevolutionary political party. After that, he also secretly contacted illegal periodicals in other places, enthusiastically suggested the holding of a so-called national people's periodical congress and presumptuously formed a nationwide counterrevolutionary force.

In line with their crimes and the attitude of admitting their guilt, and in respect to the charges of organizing counterrevolutionary cliques, plotting to overrun the government, making a false charge against others, and stirring up counterrevolutionary activities, the Changchun City Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Shi Dongting) to 20 years imprisonment and took away his political rights for life; gave (Zhao Fengxing) a life sentence and took away his political rights for life; sentenced (Cheng Xiaogang) to 15 years imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for 5 years; and sentenced (Li Guoquan) to 7 years imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for 3 years.

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON PEOPLE OF THREE CATEGORIES

SK030951 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] With the approval of the provincial CPC Committee, recently, the cadre examination office and the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee jointly held a work conference on eliminating the three types of persons.

Attending the conference were directors of the organizational departments and directors of the cadre examination offices of various city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, county, city and district CPC committees, responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, committees, office and bureaus, and leading comrades of the party committees of various colleges and universities, and large industrial and mining enterprises and scientific research units, totaling some 290 persons.

Participants at the conference first studied documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 4th provincial CPC Committee, the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and, on the basis of enhancing understanding, summed up the province's achievements and the existing problems in eliminating the three types of persons in the past few years, analyzed the reasons, and mapped out specific plans for stepping up the work on eliminating the three types of persons.

Comrades attending the conference held that the convocation of this conference after the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee shows that the provincial CPC Committee has decided to firmly and resolutely attend to the work of eliminating the three types of persons, enabling all persons to enhance their consciousness and their sense of responsibility in dealing with this work.

The conference held that to do a good job in eliminating the three types of persons, first, we must solve the problem of people's understanding, especially that of leaders at all levels. Thoroughly eliminating the three types of persons is a strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee, an important content for party rectification, the key to purifying organizations, and one of the most important indications of not doing perfunctory work in party rectification. We must take the elimination of the three types of persons as an important matter, overcome all ideological obstacles and resistance, strengthen leadership, reinforce administrative bodies and their capability, and do a solid and good job in this regard.

The conference stressed: In eliminating the three types of persons, we must have a strong sense of policy, strictly distinguish between the three types of persons and those who have committed serious mistakes, and must not let them escape unpunished or make a wrong distinction. In addition, we must urge insiders and victims to help organizations make thorough investigations of the problems with the spirit of responsibility to the party's cause. How to treat the three types of persons is a serious issue of political stand. Party members who purposely refuse to verify the case or produce wrong evidence in the course of investigation and verification must be strictly criticized. Serious violators must be given disciplinary punishment. While sorting out the three types of persons, all units involved must vigorously play a supporting role. Units which purposely create obstacles must be called to account. On no account should people create false accusations, frameup, or retaliation or use factionalism to topple somebody. If such cases happen, they should be dealt with strictly.

Station Commentary

SK031323 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Station Commentary: "Improving Understanding and Removing Obstacles"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the party committees at all levels, our province has scored certain achievements in sorting out the three types of persons.

However, our work still falls far short of the demands of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and we still have a long way to go. In doing a good job in eliminating the three types of persons, at present, we must break away with several ideological obstacles. Presently, some comrades have wrong views towards the elimination of the three types of persons. Some hold that in resolving problems of the three types of persons cropping up in certain historical conditions, it is advisable to do sloppy work instead of meticulous work. They hold it is unadvisable to excessively pursue personal liabilities. It goes without saying that they think the crimes and mistakes of the three types of persons should be forgiven and be handled leniently. Obviously, this understanding is extremely wrong.

We should note that the three types of persons are an ambitious political power. Out of concern for seeking private gains and meeting the desire for power, they did many evil things by taking advantage of the mistakes of the Great Cultural Revolution. Their mistakes and crimes have brought losses to the party and the country. They should not be treated leniently under the excuse of "given historical conditions." Their mistakes are different in essence from those committed by some party-member cadres because of their misunderstanding. Much less, they will not resign themselves to failure but try wholeheartedly to recapture their lost political power. They are swollen with reactionary arrogance. Therefore, we must fully understand the essence of the three types of persons and their harmfulness and peril. We should understand from a strategic viewpoint the great significance of sorting out three types of persons and enhance our consciousness and enthusiasm in doing this work.

To do a good job in sorting out the three types of persons, we must overcome the interference of factionalism. Over the past few years, even now, some localities and units still engage in distinguishing between rebellious groups and conservative groups. They exert their utmost to blow their own horns. Some leading cadres have tried in every possible way to shield those who once defended them. They have failed to earnestly deal with their problems created during the Great Cultural Revolution. They have turned big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all, and they have even promoted them and continuously placed them in important posts. Because of the mischief played by factionalism in the course of sorting out the three types of persons, some leading cadres have refused to deal with those who hold the same viewpoint as they do but have exerted all their strength to sorting out other factions, thus creating new contradictions and greatly affecting the normal progress of the work on sorting out the three types of persons. Intentionally or not, they serve as protectors of the three types of persons. Therefore, while sorting out the three types of persons, we must resolutely oppose factional activities. In addition, we must overcome the mentality of fearing hardships, promote the spirit of justice and selflessness, and the daring to fight. Eliminating the three types of persons is very arduous and difficult indeed and it will be unavoidable to hurt somebody's feeling. Being a Communist Party member, especially a leading cadre of the party, for the sake of the party's cause, he must have a fighting spirit to press forward in the face of difficulties and not fear hurting other's feeling. So long as we deeply understand the stipulations of the relevant documents of the central authorities, earnestly implement them in line with actual situations, have determination, spare no efforts to conduct thorough investigations, seek truth from facts, and are good at following the mass line, we can guard against not only the leftist but also the rightist mistakes and can surely sort out the hidden portion of the three types of persons and their advisers.

LIAONING RIBAO CARRIES AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT FIGURES

SK050919 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province reaped an exceptional bumper harvest this year on the basis of reaping bumper agricultural harvests in 4 successive years, creating the best record in history for the output of grain and soybeans and in the per unit area yield of cotton. The output of oil-bearing crops, fruits and silk cocoon also increased by a large margin over the previous year. The income of the broad masses of peasants increased markedly.

According to the output figures reported by grassroots units, the total output of grain and soybeans in the province reached 26.8 billion jin, an increase of nearly 3.8 billion jin, or 16.3 percent over last year, topping the best record created in 1980 by 9.7 percent. It is expected that this figure will be exceeded. It has been reported by the procurement departments that most grain procured this year is of top quality, a rare scene in the past few years.

The agricultural output of Dandong and Benxi Cities, which have reduced their large areas of arable land by afforestation, will be the same as last year. Among grain crops, in addition to a big increase in dryland grain crops, the total output of paddy rice will exceed that of last year and will come to 5.42 billion jin, up 340 million jin over last year. This year, the province as a whole planted 840,000 mu of cotton, and the per unit area yield increased from last year's 70 jin to 119 jin, setting a record high in the province. The total output of ginned cotton reached 1 million dan, an increase of 100 percent over last year. Under the situation in which the farming acreage of oil-bearing crops has been reduced by 630,000 mu as compared with last year, the total oil-bearing crop output still reached 5.513 million dan, up 11.4 percent over last year. Despite serious natural disasters such as wind and hailstorms, the total output of fruit still came to 17 million dan, an increase of 12 percent over last year.

Owing to a marked increase in agricultural production, and with the development of commune members' household sideline occupations, the total agricultural income in the province this year will increase more than 1.4 billion yuan over last year, an increase of 18.9 percent. The actual income of the broad masses of peasants increased remarkably over the previous year. It is estimated that the average per capita income in the province will reach 276 yuan, an increase of 22.1 percent over last year.

The bumper harvest resulted in a big increase in farm products sold as commodities. It is estimated that the province's total grain procurement will exceed 10 billion jin.

KMT WINS 'LANDSLIDE VICTORY' IN LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

0W041413 Taipei CNA in English 1346 CMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 4 (CNA) -- The ruling Kuomintang once again won a landslide victory in the legislative elections held in the Republic of China Saturday.

Of the KMT-nominated and endorsed candidates, 62 were elected in the supplementary election to fill the 71 seats up for election in the Legislative Yuan, the highest law-making body in this country. The party's candidates won 87 percent of all the seats up for election.

The nonpartisan candidates, totaling 82 in number, won only nine among the 71 seats up for election, only about 13 percent.

The ruling party had nominated 56 candidates, and drafted two other candidates, namely Ms. Chi Cheng for Taipei City and Ms. Wu Teh-mei for Kaoshing City. The remaining four KMT candidates who also won the election, were not nominated but endorsed [words indistinct] to run.

The campaign activities of 171 candidates began on Nov. 18 and ran until Dec 2, totaling 15 days.

Although the competition was very hard and harsh, the majority of the candidates behaved in rationality, observed the election law and showed the quality of being restrained and (?austere). Only a handful of the candidates said or did extreme things such as advocating absurd ideas in overt contradiction to the national policy. Their violation of the existing laws will be dealt with by the election inspectors.

The smooth completion of the election, as many commentators indicated, should be attributed to the full functioning of the newly revised election law, and the manner of impartiality, fairness and openness the election official had insisted upon in carrying out the democratic system in this country. These factors had been at work since the time preparations were first made for these elections.

Tallying the election returns, 6,891,160 voters went to the polls, accounting for 63.17 percent of the 10.9 million people eligible to cast ballot in the current election.

ADVANCE PARTY FOR ZHAO'S U.S. VISIT HAS NOT LEFT

HK030714 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 4

[*"Special Dispatch": "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to United States Not Yet Decided; Advance Party Has Not Yet Left"*]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec -- The date for Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States is drawing near, but it has been overshadowed by the bill on the "future of Taiwan" adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and included the appropriations bill on international financial institutions passed by Congress. During his visit to Japan, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that whether or not the Chinese leader would visit the United States depended on the sincerity of the U.S. Government. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told UPI that there should be a relatively good atmosphere for mutual visits by Chinese and U.S. leaders; the lack of such an atmosphere obviously is not beneficial for such visits.

According to informed sources, the advance party for Zhao Ziyang's U.S. trip should have left already, but has not yet done so. This shows that the Chinese side has not yet made a final decision on this important diplomatic activity.

On 30 November, President Reagan signed the appropriations bill on international financial institutions passed by Congress. In view of the previous strong Chinese reactions to this bill, the President made a statement when signing it, saying that "certain technical language used on this issue in the amendment in the bill is at variance with U.S. Government policy in recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China." Although he stated this, it is very hard to determine if the Chinese side is satisfied with it.

According to another report, Deng Xiaoping said when receiving Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau that there was no change in Zhao Ziyang's plan to visit Canada.

PRC TO REVEAL 'MINICONSTITUTION' BEFORE SEPTEMBER

HK030120 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Peking will reveal the full details of its planned "miniconstitution" before September, the director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu Jiatusheng, said yesterday.

The widely-publicised document is being designed by China specifically for administering Hong Kong after 1997.

China has already set a September deadline for the protracted Sino-British negotiations over the future of Hong Kong.

Senior Chinese Government officials have repeatedly stated that whatever the outcome of the talks, Peking is determined to declare unilaterally by then its proposals on how Hong Kong would be administered.

Speaking to reporters after opening the Shanghai Art and Craft exhibition yesterday, Mr Xu said the proposed legislation would still have room for modification after its publication.

Mr Xu, who took over the NCNA's Hong Kong office in the summer, said he has passed on the views he has collected during the past few months to Peking.

On the issue of Hong Kong's future, Mr Xu said this must be properly dealt with and that the State Council has given thorough and careful considerations to the issue. He revealed that preparations for drafting the miniconstitution started well before the opening of the Sino-British talks in Peking.

MING PAO DESCRIBES ATMOSPHERE ON PRC CULTURAL FRONT

HK030550 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "Central Committee Issues Three Instructions; Anti-Rightist Atmosphere Has Weakened"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec -- Hit by a cold spell, the tall white poplars on both sides of East and West Changan Streets dropped all their leaves overnight. "The autumn wind is blowing Wei Shui; fallen leaves are everywhere in Changan." It is very appropriate to use the above-mentioned Tang poem to describe the present situation in Beijing.

As far as the political climate in Beijing is concerned, people once felt like they had been hit by a cold current due to the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution, rectification of incorrect style of work on the cultural front, and party rectification in the central institutions. However, not a single big-character poster has been put up in the whole city of Beijing. Various government institutions have not put up any small-character posters either. In addition, RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO, HONGQI, and other newspapers and periodicals have refrained from publishing any articles by noted personages to make known their positions. The atmosphere described as "the rising wind foreshadowing the coming storm" has been weakening. It seems that the cold current is over.

To date newspapers have not criticized by name authors who have written erroneous articles and works. However, the titles of some erroneous articles and works have been openly mentioned, and the contents of some of these articles and works have been cited. According to informed sources, although Deng Xiaoping has criticized the theory of alienation, he never said that it was Zhou Yang who advocated the theory. However, people know who are responsible for the mistakes. Wang Ruoshui, an influential person on the theoretical front, is also a main advocate of the theory of alienation. However, newspapers have not criticized him by name. Many people do not even know that he is one of the advocates.

The three literary works which are being criticized are: "Love, We Cannot Forget," "Luxuriant Grass on the Grasslands;" and "Man, Oh Man!" The theory of existentialism advocated by Sartre of France, who belongs to the modernist school, is also being criticized. The films "When One Enters Middle Age" and "Horseherb" were praised by a national meeting attended by directors of culture bureaus. However, the awarded film "Legend of Tian Shan" is no longer mentioned now. In a word, the targets of criticism are limited to two or three kinds of literary and art works. The present situation is entirely different from that in 1957 or the Great Cultural Revolution. In those days, "weeds" were "dug out" everywhere, and attacking writers and artists was a common practice.

This reporter has learned that leaders of the CPC Central Committees have issued the following three instructions: 1) Those writers who wrote erroneous articles have the freedom to make their own decision whether or not to make self-criticisms; 2) if they do not accept criticism by others, they will be allowed to make counter-criticism; and 3) those writers who have made self-criticism should no longer be "attacked." Zhou Yang voluntarily make a self-criticism and nobody forced him to do so. After making self-criticism, people still respect him. He constantly appears on television and attends various meetings. The present situation is different from that of 1957. That year, once a writer was criticized by name, he completely disappeared.

At a national meeting held in Beijing and attended by directors of culture bureaus, Zhu Muzhi gave a moderate report and made a self-criticism, saying that he had not done his best to implement the policy of the central authorities. He refrained from criticizing other people or putting the blame on others. He stressed that the purpose of the meeting was to sum up experiences and further promote literary and art creation. At a group discussion, those who attended the meeting told this reporter that there was no violent storm at the meeting, and that there was only a gentle breeze and mild rain. All participants at the meeting reviewed the erroneous trends on the cultural front in their localities. The criticism was aimed at helping those criticized.

Of course, the ultraleftist elements are preparing to wield their big sticks to attack people. However, while they are trying to do so, they should think before they act. The big sticks might eventually drop on their heads. Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang are adopting dual tactics: While opposing leftist mistakes, they also oppose the rightist mistakes. Those who fail to pursue the practice of seeking truth from facts and go to extremes will eventually end up ruining themselves.

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